IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE."

IS

THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER

IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette.

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situate IN HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. Where all communications must be Addressed.

No. 55,904—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY—MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
13th Mar.	†ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
22nd "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
12th "	MOLDAVIA	10000	.....	...
19th "	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
31st "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
7th June	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
14th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
21st "	DELTA	8000	MOREA	11000
28th "	INDIA	8000	.....	...

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA", 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 19th MARCH, 1913, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE. "A" rate.	"B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate.	"B" rate.
To Marseilles	Rs. 594 or	Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or	Rs. 742-8
To London	" 627 or	" 528	" 940-8 or	" 792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on Wednesday, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and return tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM, Superintendent.

Bombay

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

French Mail Steamers.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on THURSDAY.	
Australian	6385	Costa	9th	April, 1913.
Caledonian	4120	Fabre	7th	May, 1913.
Dumbea	5685	Sellier	4th	June, 1913.
Oceanien	4143	Mages	2nd	July, 1913.
Nera	5685	Cousin	30th	July, 1913.

PASSAGE FARES.

	1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single) .. Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return) .. "	891	743	405
To London (single) .. "	660	528	270
Do. (return) .. "	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

For further particulars apply to

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZ MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES AND GENOA direct;

FOR BRINDISI AND VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sardegna	5255	A. Muzio ..	April. 15, 1913
Sicilia	5229	D. Maganzini	May 15, 1913

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER, AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350		Rs. 165
Return Tickets available for two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND KOBE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Capri	4196	A.de Amezaga	Ap. 16, 1913

SALOON FARES to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; to KOBE, Rs. 250; DECK FARES to SINGAPORE, Rs. 45; and to KOBE, Rs. 70.

Subject to alterations for further particulars, apply to—

G. FERRERO.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY. Agent.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Linga	2185	Mon. 17th Mar.	11 a.m.	*P D. & C.M.
Kola	1295	Thurs. 20th Mar.	9 a.m.	†C. M.
Lhasa	2184	Friday 21st Mar.	‡ 6 a.m.	direct.

*Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
†Cutch Mandvie.
‡Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 20th March, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S. S. "Baroda," 3,172 tons, on Thursday, 20th March, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Palamcotta	3413	Thursday, 20th Mar.
†Lindula	3358	" 3rd April.
*Pentakota	3418	" 17th "
†Pundua	3305	" 1st May.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 22nd March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY. 17th March, 1913.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	Leave Bombay 1913
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird ..	23rd Mar.
Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	10th Ap.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	22nd ,,
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell ..	5th May
Elysia	6368	J. Coverley ..	18th ,,
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson ..	5th June
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird ..	15th ,,
Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5th July
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	19th ,,
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell ..	3rd Aug.
Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	17th ,,
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson ..	1st Sept.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird ..	17th ,,
Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Oct.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	15th ,,
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell ..	26th ,,
Elysia	6368	J. Coverley ..	11th Nov

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 841	1429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO, AGENTS, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FROM NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., TURNER MORRISON & CO., Agents,

DEWJEE CANJEE & CO., Beds, Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6

HERE IS SOMETHING that will interest YOU

Our New Price Lists FREE.

APPLY TO THE

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO.,

DRY CLEANING, DYEING AND ELECTRIC FINISHING WORKS,

2-14, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

International Banking Corporation.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up ..	Gold $	3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	" "	3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits....	" "	558,288,69

LONDON OFFICE:—36, Bishopsgate E. C.—

BRANCHES:—

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT, Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE, 42-43 Church Gate Street.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 365,000

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs.1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

JAS. MURDOCH. Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED	Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED	Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 9,71,432
RESERVE FUND (in Govt. Papers)	Rs. 9,25,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D.I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt, Rawalpindi. Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A. Manager.

Bombay, 89, Apollo Street

PASTIME FOR THE EASTER HOLIDAYS.

'We should make a serious study of a pastime'

ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

A HOLIDAY maker in India in the absence of other recreation invariably decides to make the exercise of walking a prominent feature during the few days of careless relaxation from the closeness of the principal business of his life, and which he recognises as necessary to whip into life a sluggish liver, incidentally to improve his billious complexion due to sedentary occupation and to fit him generally to go through another period of physical inactivity in an office chair. Walking is known as the best exercise possible, and a walk daily of 5 miles is what we are advised to do by our physician. How many, however, can attain to this standard in this country, particularly when walking becomes a self-imposed task? It becomes an aimless shambling without a purpose, but if there is a set object of pleasure in view such as photography offers during one's rambles, the companionship of any one of the sizes offered by us of the

GOERZ TENAX CAMERAS

would make a sportive diversion. Recollections and impressions are stored up in our brain cells and they are capable of being reproduced in the mind's eye whenever desired; memories not required to be resuscitated are put out of court, because the contact between these and the storage cells have been removed, but pictures that are stored in the brain cells cannot be seen by others, so the nearest approach in the way of a visible substitute of such recollections are the results produced by the Camera obscura. Even the use of the

PRISM BINOCULARS

manufactured by C. P. GOERZ and EMILE BUSCH will also provide in holiday excursions, occupation and intelligent interest in the panoramas that could be disclosed. Nature's panoramas representing bird's eye scenes so extended as to be impossible to the naked-eye and which on the summit of a hill, north, south, east and west may be made to pass before you in one great grand picture.

LISTS ON APPLICATION TO

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

GOERZ CAMERAS AND BINOCULARS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,000
RESERVE	£50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co.'s SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE.

9, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT

Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£1,000,000
PAID UP	£ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G (Messrs. Brown, DShiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E D. Sassoon & Co.)

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Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
A. J. RAYMOND., Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON, Manager.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....	"	18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsion	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lioyaang	Tilnling
London	Tienstin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up)	Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 29,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SIMLA

BRANCHES:—

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoroie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS.

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest on the accounts of individuals and private firms allowed half yearly at 2½ per cent. per annum to the 31st May next on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 and thereafter at 2 per cent., but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interset allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description treatment. RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable on application.

W. A. M. LATTEY, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—Gresham Buildings.

PAID UP CAPITAL	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 1,00,000

Banking business of every description transacted.

PRESENT RATE for SHORT DEPOSITS.

Payable in 15 day's notice 2½ per cent under Bank Rate.
Payable at 30 days' notice 2 per cent under Bank Rate.
Payable at 60 days' notice 1 per cent. under Bank Rate.

NO CHANCE OF LOSING MONEY DEPOSITED IN THIS BANK.

The following figures of the Working Capital show the Bank's progress in 1912

31st January, 1912 ..	Rs.	8,00,000
30th April, "	Rs.	24,00,000
31st July "	Rs.	52,00,0000
30th December "	Rs.	100,00,000

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA (C.A.I.B.), London. Manager

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150	in cases.
White Rose	150	" "
Chester	125	" "
Devoe's	125	" "
Monkey	125	" "

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125 in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

AGENTS FOR BOMBAY

MESSRS. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA) LTD.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KARACHI.

EASTER EGGS.

IT is wonderful to find how closely our own days are linked by language, legend, and customs to past ages. The students of folklore have discovered that many of the stories which fascinated our own child-minds have their origin in primitive days, and customs that we may have imagined to be comparatively modern, date back to hoary antiquity.

So with our customs: we practise many of them without thought of their immense antiquity. For example, the practice of giving "Easter Eggs" to our friends—who would suppose that it takes us back to the days of Abraham, back to the very childhood of religion and history to the ancient Persians among whom Zoroaster founded that singularly noble religion whose sacred Scriptures are the Zend Avesta. He taught men to believe in two great dieties, Ormuzd the good and beneficent God, perpetually at strife with Ahriman, the evil-power, for supremacy, and each striving to obtain undisputed possession of the great world-egg, which was further believed to have been "hatched" or created at the time of the year corresponding with our Easter.

As happened to many other practices of the ancient world, Christianity took over the egg-giving custom, and invested it with a new meaning; the egg became a symbol of the resurrection, because of the way in which life springs from its apparently dead substance. Then arose a practice of staining the egg red to commemorate the blood of Christ, and the custom became closely identified with the Easter or Paschal feast, while little by little the Easter eggs became the object of decorative art.

The natural egg is now, however, largely displaced for the purposes of this ancient custom by artificial devices, chief among which must be reckoned those dainty substitutes in CHOCOLATE specially made by MONGINI BROTHERS, who have also imported a large assortment of EASTER EGGS in dainty baskets, SATIN EGGS, WOODEN EGGS and CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE EGGS at prices ranging from

Annas 12 per dozen to Rs. 5 each.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Bombay, called by the Sheriff "to give expression to the general desire to raise a memorial in recognition of the distinguished services rendered by HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD SYDENHAM, during his Governorship of this Presidency" will be held in the TOWN HALL, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, the 17th March, 1913, at 6 o'clock (S.T.).

NOTICE.

BOMBAY AND PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION Co., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. TURNER MORRISON & Co., have, THIS DAY, assumed the Office of Agents of the Company. On and from MONDAY, the 17th March, 1913, the work of the Agency will be carried on at Royal Insurance Building, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co., Ld.
15th March, 1913.

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING Co., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Call, on the 5 per cent. Preference Shares, is made payable from the Shareholders whose names are on the register on the 25th inst., at Rs. 100 (one hundred rupees) per Share, on or before MONDAY, 31st March, 1913, between 11-30 A.M. and 3-30 P.M. (Standard time), at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

With the amount of the above Call, Temporary Share Certificates should be produced for Endorsement thereon of the same.

Interest on this call will run from 31st March, 1913, and if payment is not made on the above date, interest at 9 per cent. per annumwill be charged up to the date of payment thereof.

Hoondis will not be accepted.

By order of the Board of Directors,
KAVASJI K. MEHTA,
Secretary.

Bombay, 10th March, 1913.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

FOR SALE, on Depot Premises, at four annas per dozen, a quantity of unserviceable WHITE PORCELAIN INSULATORS, suitable for demarcation of garden beds, carriage drives, etc. Apply to

W. H. ROWE,
Deputy Superintendent in ch.,
Government Telegraph Stores,
Bombay, Mazgaon.

SHERIFFS' PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 41 of 1912.

Haji Mahomed Haji Esmail and Company, a firm carrying on business at Hornby Road within the Fort of Bombay. } Plaintiffs.

VS.

1. Mowlvi Aboobakar bin Mowlvi Mahomed Sidick of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant residing at Bandora Taluka Salsette, District Thana.....
2. Mowlvi Abdool Latiff bin Mowlvi Mahomed Sidick, also of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant residing at Musjid Street without the Fort of Bombay, and both of them carrying on the business of printers and sellers of books in Parel Road without the Fort of Bombay and
3. Bai Jenabbai alias Amibai, daughter of Mowlvi Mahomed Sidick Abdool Rahiman and wife of Mowlvi Abdul Satar, a minor under the age of 18 years by her guardian ad litem Mowlvi Abdool Satar also of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant residing at Musjid Street without the Fort of Bombay, aforesaid..... } Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 9th day of April, 1912, it was ordered *inter alia* that the 1st and 2nd defendants Mowlvi Aboobakar bin Mowlvi Mahomed Sidick, and Mowlvi Abdul Latiff bin Mowlvi Mahomed Sidick personally, and the 3rd defendant Bai Jenabbai alias Amibai, daughter of Mowlvi Mahomed Sidick Abdool Rahiman, and wife of Mowlvi Abdool Satar only to the extent of the assets of the estate of the deceased Mowlvi Mahomed Sidick Abdool Rehman come to her hands as mentioned in the plaint therein should pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 2,760-13-5 for debt and interest and costs taxed at Rs. 717-15-0, and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of judgment from date of decree till payment.

AND WHEREAS by a warrant of attachment of movable property, dated the 14th day of October, 1912, certain, movable property consisting of one lot of Koran lithograph stones, four hand presses, three hand presses in broken condition, sundry articles of the press, boxes, chairs, etc., etc., was attached.

NOW it is hereby proclaimed and notified that, on Wednesday, the 19th day of March, 1913 (and following days) at the hour of 3-30 o'clock, p.m., (S.T.), the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of a warrant for sale of movable property, dated the 6th day of February, 1913, put up for sale by public auction in the house at Jackeria Musjid Road, the movable property aforesaid or so much of it as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree and costs.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

The Plaintiffs have obtained permission to bid at the sale.

For further information, application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 26th day of February, 1913.

H. R. GREAVES,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. Little & Co.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Thana, will receive SEALED TENDERS at 1 P.M., (Standard time) on 2nd April, 1913, for "CONSTRUCTING A MASONRY BRIDGE over Thana Creek, between Thana and Kalva Masonry work."

The forms of Tender, etc., can be had on payment of Rs. 2 for each form to the Accountant Executive Engineer's Office, Thana, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., (Standard time), on working days except the day of receiving the Tenders.

Probable value of work ... Rs. 2,11,151
Earnest money..... „ 500
Amount of deposit..... „ 20,000

F. R. BADER,
Executive Engineer,
Thana District.

Thana, 15th March, 1913.

NOTICE.

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Thana, will receive SEALED TENDERS at 1 P.M., (Standard time), on 2nd April, 1913 for "CONSTRUCTING, the ASSISTANT COLLECTOR of SALT REVENUE'S BUNGALOW and OFFICE, at BANDRA."

The Forms of Tender, etc., can be had on payment of Rs. 2 for each form to the Accountant Executive Engineer's Office, Thana, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., (Standard time), on working days except the day of receiving Tenders.

Probable value of work ... Rs. 33,258
Earnest money ..... „ 500
Amount of deposit ..... „ 3,300

F. R. BADER,
Executive Engineer,
Thana District.

Thana, 15th March, 1913.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, the 27th March, 1913, at 4 p.m., (S. T.), to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1912.

2nd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order,
GREAVES COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers & Agents.
Bombay, 20th February, 1913.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of last will and testament of LALJI DAMODAR, late of Bombay, Halai Bhatia, Hindu Merchant, deceased.

(1) JIVANDAS DAMODAR, of Bombay, Halai Bhatia, Hindu Merchant, residing at Popatwadi, near Kalbadevi, outside the Fort .....
(2) DAMODAR NARANJI, also of Bombay, Halai Bhatia, Hindu, a Salesman, residing at Kalbadevi, outside the Fort and .....
(3) CHHABILDAS LAKHMIDAS, also of Bombay, Halai Bhatia, Hindu Merchant, residing at Kalbadevi, outside the Fort, the Executors named in the Will ..... Petitioners.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Twelfth day of March, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Thirteen, and in the third year of our Reign

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
P. B. MALABARI.
The 12th day of March, 1913.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL J. HIRALAL & CO.,
Petitioners, attorneys.

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants Diary Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions, and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ld., Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCENEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BRASSO
The Finest Polish
FOR
all metal works is
BRASSO
Stocked in all Bazars.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

CAPT. LEOPOLD McLAGLEN.
The Jiu-Jitsu Champion of the World Presents,
THE MOST WONDERFUL WOMAN IN THE WORLD.
SENSATIONAL & EXPENSIVE ENGAGEMENT.
TO-NIGHT,
AT
THE EXCELSIOR,
ANNIE ABBOTT,
THE LITTLE GEORGIA MAGNET.
The Woman with the mysterious power, who only weighs seven stone, and yet can resist the combined strength of ten men.
OFFERS THE FOLLOWING CHALLENGE.
£50 will be paid to any man who can lift Miss ABBOTT off the stage, whilst she has a flesh contact on them.
THE GREATEST PHENOMENON SINCE THE CHRISTIAN ERA.
What is the mighty force that has baffled the Scientific World.
COME AND SEE
AT
THE EXCELSIOR,
TWICE NIGHTLY,
6-30 to 8, and 10 to 11-30.

The Management regret to state that owing to non-receipt of their copy of the "Zigomar" film, the following pictures are now exhibited:—

TO-NIGHT,
A COMEDY IN A CUPBOARD,
OR
THE ADVENTURES OF A FAITHLESS HUSBAND.
BOBBY ! BOBBY !!
An excellent film in which a boy actor is shewn to capture two burglars.
UNDER STARS AND STRIPES.
A young American officer's love affair on the Mexican frontier.
SISTER'S LOVE,
A powerful drama containing the elements of tragedy.
PATHE'S ANIMATED GAZETTE.

TOWN HALL.

CONCERT.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
T. E. LORD
AND
LADY SYDENHAM
AND
T. E. REAR ADMIRAL PEIRSE & MRS. PEIRSE.
In aid of the Relatives of the Seven Men belonging to H. M. Ship "PERSEUS," who lost their lives in H.M.S. "PERSEUS'S" Cutter in Persian Gulf, whilst engaged in the suppression of the Arms Traffic.
ABOUT THE 1st WEEK IN APRIL.
Given by the combined Officers and Ship's Companies of H.M. Ships "HIGHFLYER," "PHILOMEL" AND "SPHINX."
Reserved Seats, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2.
Unreserved Seats, Re. 1.
Plan at ROSE & Co.

CINEMA DE LUXE,
GAIETY THEATRE.
6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10
MOST BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF OUR OLD FAVOURITES
THE MALAGAS.
THE WHIRLWIND DANCERS
DALY AND RAY,
COMEDY DUO.
OUR "CINEMA" PICTURES
ARE ALL "EXTRA SPECIAL".
FOR LOVE IS LIFE,
A MOST STIRRING DRAMA.
CARNIVAL AT NICE, 1913.
BOBBY AND HIS WOW-BOW.
PATHE'S GAZETTE.
DO NOT MISS THIS WEEK'S SHOW.
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

WE SEND YOU FREE
A SAMPLE COPY OF
INDUSTRY.
A monthly Journal Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical industries, etc., etc.
New features, including illustrations, added in the second year.
Royal Ed. Rs. 2. People's Ed. Rs. 1-8.
For Readers—
Interesting Throughout.
For Advertisers—
Absolutely sure medium.
For free sample copy and revised Adv. rates Please write to the MANAGER,
"INDUSTRY," Shambazar, Calcutta.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE,
SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.
MANAGER.....NORMAN BARRINGTON.
TO-DAY, SATURDAY, 15TH MARCH,
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
PROGRAMME.
1. MAZDIE.....(King of Magicians).
IN NEW ILLUSIONS.
2. PICTURE.....Adulant Candle (Comic).
3. PICTURE.....Cultivation of Tapioca (Industrial).
4. PICTURE.....War on the Plains (Drama).
IN 2 PARTS.
5. PICTURE.....Const. Smith on the warpath (Comic).
6. PICTURE.....STOLEN PEARLS (Star Drama).
7. PICTURE.....The Last Word (Comic).
NO ADVANCE. PRICES AS USUAL.
TIME.
FIRST SHOW ..... 7 to 8-30 P.M.
SECOND SHOW ..... 9 to 10-30 „
THIRD SHOW..... 11 to 12-30 „
MATINEES.
EVERY SATURDAY, and SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.
CHARNI ROAD.
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
ZIGOMAR
THE MASTER CRIMINAL. THE KING OF CRACKSMEN.
In a New Series of Thrilling Adventures.
THE MOST SENSATIONAL FILM SHOWN IN BOMBAY,
SEE
THE RESURRECTION OF ZIGOMAR
THE BURGLING ELEPHANT.
THE WAR IN THE AIR, &c., &c., &c.
1½ HOUR'S PROGRAMME.
6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-15 to 11-45 P.M.
PRIZE SHOW ON SUNDAY—5-30 P.M.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS, and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

THAT LITTLE TOUCH OF FEVER
will become chronic if you neglect it. Stop it at once by taking BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS.
Price Re. 1 each.
BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., Rs. 1-8 each.
BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.
BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT
cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc.., etc., in a day, Ans. 4 each.
OF ALL DEALERS, OR OF
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE :—
26. BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Enrebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchases and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares and receive same for custody, realising Interest and Dividend when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 441. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors $15,000,00
Silver Reserve Fund $17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tienstin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
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Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

HOTELS.

HOTEL METROPOLE, MATHERAN
LATE GYMKHANA.

ORDERS registered for EASTER HOLIDAYS and SEASON.
Please apply—
P. MANECKJEE.
Tele. Address,
Metropole.

WANTED.

WANTED—A BOOT CUTTER.

EUROPEAN WANTED, for Mofussil Station. Apply, stating Experience and Salary required, to Box No. 888, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—By Englishman, FURNISHED BUNGALOW or FLAT, on Woodhouse Road or Colaba. Apply Box No. 921, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—One Englishman to share a Flat, at Apollo Bunder. Apply Box No. 922, care of this Paper.

WANTED to advance immediately, Rs. 30 to 40 thousand on property, reasonable interest, brokers need not apply, write to Box No. 923, care of this Paper.

EUROPEAN COUPLE REQUIRE small FURNISHED FLAT, near the Band Stand or Apollo Bunder, for a long period. Apply Box No. 924, care of this Paper.

IMMEDIATELY REQUIRED 20 BOYS FOR SALE of Newspapers. Apply MANAGER "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—An Honest and Experienced BILL COLLECTOR, who can give a security of Rs. 500. Apply, with copies of certificates, MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette," Homjee Street.

FOR SALE.

A very quiet HORSE, suitable for a nervous rider, regularly ridden by a Lady and a first-rate trapper. Rs. 400. No offers.

Apply No. 377, "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—A HANDSOME BROUGHAM, nearly new with Rubber Tyres, everything in order; also a thorough bred WALER. Owner going home; a reasonable price will be accepted. Apply Box No. 920, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO by Collard and Collard of London In first rate condition. Price Rs. 345. Apply to Box No. 405, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of Furniture, including chairs, tables, curtains, almyrahs, dressing table, and beds, &c. Apply to Box No. 406, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—FURNISHED BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill, overlooking sea, fitted with up to date requirements. Apply Box No. 926, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, a FLAT, on the Cooperage, 4 Rooms, a Bath Room, Servants Quarters, etc., and fitted with Electric Light, Fans, etc. Apply Box No. 927, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bedroom with Verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bathroom, Shower, and W.C. Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking sea and improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box 460, care of "Bombay Gazette."

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS
Empress Pale
AND
Housewife's Friend
Fine Household Soaps
Can be obtained everywhere
GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette." Ld.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.
RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge, Re. 1.
REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison. We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKOS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Garttan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL LAMPS, Cables, Fans, and Accessories.—OOMEDRAM JEEWABHAI & CO., Bankers and Government Contractors, Kalbedevi Road, Installation undertaken at moderate rates. All materials stocked.

GAZDAR & CO.—MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS, Churchgate St., Large stock of best English and Italian flooring, Dado Wall Tiles, Majolica Mosaic, Hand Brand Cement, Marble, Lavatory Basins, Closets, Bath Tubs, etc.

MONEY LENDERS.—LOAN BROKER—R. RAGUNATH, No. 6, Green Street, opposite Bombay Bank. Arranges loans on personal and approved Securities at moderate terms with strictly confidential. A trial solicited.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort.—Manufacturers and suppliers of the BEST TABLE BUTTER, to the Military Messes, Clubs, Hotels, etc. Pure cow's and Buffaloe's milk delivered morning and evening.

ROOMS TO LET in Elphinstone Circle Buildings, for residence, with Verandah, Bath Room, Kitchen, and Servants' quarters. Rent Rs. 50 to Rs. 100. Apply to D. NANJEE, 17, Elphinstone Circle.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette Electric Press.

SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 1/16 inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.)

TO BE LET.—FIRST FLOOR, CORONATION MANSION, Dadar Road, Dadar, only for European-, convent and schools bandy. Rent Rs. 55 per month. Apply G. D. Smith, Dadar.

V. MOOSA and Co., Money School Bdgs. Kalbadevi, are everywhere famous for their HIGH CLASS TAILORING of the latest fashion, and very moderate prices for all sorts of cloths, collars, ties, etc.

WANTED.—A PARTNER with a CAPITAL of Rs. 50,000 in an old Established and LUCRATIVE EUROPEAN FIRM. For further particulars, apply to Undersigned. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., Financial Agents, 18 Bank Street.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Discount Rate.	
Yearly	Rs.	20 0
Half-yearly	„	11 0
Quarterly	„	6 0
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SINGLE COPY... ...	ONE ANNA.	

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs.	26 0
Half-yearly	„	13 8
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SINGLE COPY	TWO ANNAS.	

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette."

See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	... Rs.	6-0 per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	„	3-8 do.
Third Insertion ...	„	3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion ...	„	2 8 do.
Fifth and upwards..	„	2-0 do.
Minimum charge ...	„	6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time, special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Column ... ... Rs. 1½ Per Inch.

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B. O. C.

B. O. C. KEROSINES

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS.

Oil & Cylinder Oils.

WAX.

CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL.

MOTOR OILS A. & B.

Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & Co.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Agts. BULLOCH BROS. & Co., Ltd., CHITTAGONG.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEJEE SORABJEE and COMPANY, AUCTIONEERS, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF OLD MATERIALS, of the Godowns Buildings, such as one storied godown with outhouses, stables, latrine sheds, and also materials of three big godowns and other buildings such as Engine house, Fitter shop, Donkey room, Boiler and sepay rooms, Dynamo room, and two big seed godowns built in tin sheds with good posts.

Under instructions from the Executive Officer, Presidency Bombay, Messrs. JEJEE SORABJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW TUESDAY the 18th March, 1913, at 3 p. m., Old Grid Time, situated in the J.J. Hospital, Compound of Old Peru Mahomed Oil Mill and towards the North of Moulabai Canal.

Conditions of sale that 50 per cent. to be paid immediately and other conditions of sale will be declared at the time of the sale, apply to the Undersigned.

JIVAJEE SORABJEE & Co.,

Auctioneers, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, 17th March, 1913.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

GRAND AUCTION SALE of the remaining very Rare Artistic Pictures, old Vases, Sevres, Bronzes, old Curios, Furniture, etc., by eminent French Artists never before been exhibited in Bombay. Under instructions from the Directors of the Exhibition of Pictures, Sevres and Curios, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SATURDAY, MONDAY, the 17th inst., at the following days, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Waterloo Mansion, next door to Messrs. Stanley Humphrey & Co., opposite the Royal Museum, Fort, a very fine collection of remarkable Works of Art consisting of very rare old China Vases, rare busts, caskets, tea cups, one pair Josephine green ground, Empire of Sevres Imperial Factory, rare old Comfit boxes of Sevres paint colours and gold relief decoration, Marie-Antoinette of Versailles, inkstand burner globe sevres, flower decorated one pair Normand vases, one Egyptian Cabaret, purple ground rich empire decoration on each piece the heads of Napoleon and his family, plates festoon decoration, birds, decoration rays with one bunch of grapes, one vase urn the-six plates Sun Capo di Monti, one magnificent jewel-casket in rose wood, Louis XV, six pairs Candelabres "Vieux Saxe," one globe clock, lady's writing table, with marble tops, one ink-stand Empire, two lamps gilded bronze, one Compiegne E. T. 'Gros-Bleu' Sevres, Louis XV, "Music Louis XV", one wedding Sun Capo di Monti (an exceptional piece), one pair vases, style Empire, sub-"A She Warrior" (mythological subject), one column biscuit, representing the top the seasons and on the bottom mythological subject, one ice dish ribbed turquoise flower, style Louise XVI pairs figures intinerant merchants, representing the calls of Paris, one garniture composed of three vases, subject mythological figures" the centre vase clock with gong (an exceptional piece) and many others too numerous to describe.

N.B.—At last Saturday's sale goods worth Rs. 33,000 have already been sold the remaining things will be sold to the highest bidder.

BENNETT & CO

Bombay, 17th March, 1913.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

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BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

MAIDANIA.

GRAND GALA WEEK,

TO-DAY! TO-DAY!!

MONDAY, 17TH MARCH,

ST. PATRICK'S DAY,

GRAND IRISH NIGHT, 9-30 P. M.

SPECIAL PROGRAMME OF IRISH MUSIC.

BANDS OF THE CAMERON HIGHLANDERS,

AND THE B. B. & C. I. RY. VOLUNTEERS.

Admission to Garden, Annas 8.

SPECIAL IRISH DINNERS.

TUESDAY, 18TH MARCH,

WEDNESDAY, 19TH MARCH,

Skating 8 a. m., to 10 a. m. 6-30 p. m. to 8 p. m., and 9-30 p. m. to 11-30 p. m.

THE PIPERS AND DRUMMERS OF THE CAMERON HIGHLANDERS IN SCOTCH DANCES, MARCHES AND SELECTIONS, Etc.

At 9-30 P. M. Sharp, EVERY EVENING

THURSDAY, 20TH MARCH,

SKATING CLUB **SESSION.**

6-30 to 8 P. M.,

Cinderalla Dance & The Cameron Highlanders.

At 9-30 P. M.,

MILITARY BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

Admission to Garden, Re. 1.

GOOD FRIDAY, 21st March,

GRAND COUPON DAY,

An 8 anna Coupon entitles the holder to admission to Maidania, Circus, and all Side Shows.

THE CAMERON HIGHLANDERS AND GENERAL SKATING,

At 9-30 P. M.

Admission to Garden, Annas 8.

Easter Saturday, 22nd March,

At 9-30 P. M.,

GRAND MASQUE BALL.

MILITARY BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

Farewell Performance of the CAMERON HIGHLANDERS.

Foursome and Eightsome Reel, Sword Dances and Flings.

SPECIAL SUPPERS TO ORDER.

ADMISSION TO GARDEN, Re. 1.

N.B.—Special Scotch Dinners will be served every night, during this week.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered

BY

LT.-COL. COLLIE, I. M. S.

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HEAD OFFICE:—

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain H. G. H. Lewellin R. N. R. sailed on Saturday for Aden with mails a general cargo and passengers.

The Asiatic S. N. Company's steamer Nuram 2,870 tons, Captain A McLennan sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo.

The Austrian Lloyd S. N. Company's steamer Habsburg 2,395 tons, Captain E. Seberich sailed on Saturday for Genoa with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Rogas 2,296 tons, Captain A. G. Gordon arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday evening from Karachi with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Compan's steamer Linga 957 tons, Captain R. S. B. Buttler arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mails, a general cargo and 26 saloon and 224 deck passengers.

The Rubattino Line steamer Sicilia 3,231. tons Capt. Maganzini sailed on Saturday for Genoa &c. with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Baroda, 1,898 tons, Captain P. E. Lyne, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday evening from Busreh, 3rd March via Karachi with a general cargo and 26 deck passengers, S. S. Abona. The steamer Abana, 2,709 tons, Captain R. Rutledge arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Karachi with ballast. S. S. Cleopatra. The Austrian Lloyd S. N. Company's steamer Cleopatra 2,129 tons Captain N. Chersech arrived in harbour on Sunday from Trieste 1st March with a general cargo and passengers.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Devanha 4,785 tons, Captain W. P. Heckey arrived in harbour on Sunday from Shanghai February 25, via Colombo with China and Australian mails a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Obra 3,521 tons Captain H. C. Fenwick arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, 23rd February via cost ports, with a general cargo and 1 saloon and 8 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Highflyer	Capt B A Nugento, R N Flagship
H M S Philomel	Comdr Ballard, R Navy
H M S Sphinx	Comdr Geo J Todd, Spl Scr
R I M S Minto	Comdr G H Finnis, R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAR. 15

African Monarch	2593 Dakers	T M & Co
Cape Orlegat	3136 McDonald	T M and Co
Clan Forbes	3109 Becket	J F & Co
Faris	787 Coates	Arab Steamers
Lulan Maru	2968 Yanpamati	K N and Co
Marmaris	Comdr Muhlis	Turkish G Boat
Mantua	5905 Vibert	P. & O. Co
Noor-el-Bahr	212 Mahomed	Nacodo
Palamcotta	2267 Stockwell	M M & Co
Riverdale	2782 Mackenel	T M & Co
Bags	2296 Gordon	T M & Co
Shah Jehan	698 Nacoda	Nacoda
Shwedagon	1999 Creagh	I B P & Co
Kola	510 Elton	Repairing...M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—MAR. 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Himalaya	2700	Evans			P and O Co
C & R Westburn	3727	Stege	Bonceau		S Smidt and Co
D & E Crown of Castile	2827	McKilloys	Genoa	15-3	K Nixon & Co
K Sanuki Maru	3789	Richards	Kobe		N Y Kaisha
M Fairport	2433	Greig			W & A G & Co
N Teresa Accame	3126				Conns Co
P Kincraig	2382	Reid			K N and Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Olympia	3269	Kincaird	L'pool	W & A G & Co
4	Beachey	2997	Turner	Kobe	T M & Co
6	Lirdenfels	3725	Muller	W & A G & Co	
8	Patagonia	3653	Davies	K N & Co	
9	City of Marseilles	3280	Liverpool	Dawse..	K Nixon & Co
10&11	Arcadia	3513	Ratcham	London on 1913	P & O Co
15	Markgraf	2325		Durban	A S & Co

M W D D

Ischia	2,481	Belsito	Kobe, 19-3, R Line

H W P D

Courland	760	Ebrahim	Bo S N Co
Mahanadi	549	Ahmed	Bo S N Co

H W V D

Linga	957	Butler	17-3, M M & Co

ARRIVALS

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
14	Rags	Gordon	Karachi, M 12
15	Linga	Butler	Karachi, M 13
	Basoda	Lyre	Fuseli, M
	Abana	Rutledge	Karachi, M 13
16	Clespatra	Chersiela	Trieste, M 1
	Devanha	Pinkey	Shanghai, F 25
	Obra	Fenwick	Calcutta, F 28

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination
15	Lowmoor	Pippet	Portsaid
	Hoseinee	Fanning	Macalla
	Salsette	Lewellin	Aden
	Narani	McLennan	Calcutta &c
16	Sicilia	Maganzini	Genoa
	Habsburg	Seberich	Trieste &c

The following vessels, began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Showdagon, for Rangoon.
" Patagoma, for Dunkerk &c.
" Rags, for Antwerp &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The B I S N Co's steamer Bertera, passed Lisbon on the evening of the 13th March The same Co's steamer Neuralia, passed Lisbon, on the afternoon of the 14th instant. The same Co's steamer Chantala, left Suez on the afternoon of the 15th instant. The same Co's steamer Gorjistan, left Gibraltar, on the afternoon of the 15th instant.

The Clan Line Cunning arrived in London on the morning of the 14th March. The same Co's steamer Clan Graham, left Liverpool on the morning of the 15th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, left Liverpool for Bombay on the evening of the 15th instant.

The second forecast of the spring oilseed crops of Bengal for 1912-13, dealing with all kinds of oilseeds, except sesamum, states that oilseeds are chiefly grown in the Dacca, Rajshahi and Presidency divisions. In the other two divisions the area under the crops is limited. The total area sown this year with the different kinds of oilseeds, excepting til, is estimated at 1,587,900 acres, against 1,574,000 acres of last year. According to the estimates of the District Officers, the total outturn of the different kinds of oilseeds (excepting til) for the province, as a whole, works out to 90 per cent. of the normal, against 84 per cent. last year.

DAILY EXPORT.—MAR. 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Marseilles s—7,200 cwts wheat and 4,600 cwts barley. Sanday and Co; 725 cwts oil cakes, R J Davar and Co; 288 tons oil cakes, F F Campbell and Co.

Olympia s—5,001 cwts myrabollams, L Pragji; 289 tons oil cakes, The New Mofussil, Co; 41 casks skins, Nizamuddin and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arcadia s—29 casks skins, Chumbers and Co; 2,900 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 5 cses Ganja, E Sooltanally.

Mantua s—184 cwts condiments Manockji Poonjiaji and Sons 11 bales hides P E Boyce and Sons.

FOR NEWYORK.

Arcadia s—3 bales carpets, Thos Cook and Sons.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—2,001 cwts groundnuts, L Pragji.

FOR HULL.

Teresa Accame s—6,000 cwts cotton seed, A Khimji; 10,000cwts cotton seed, L Dreyfus and Co; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, and 7,955 cwts castorseed, L Pragji; 4,000 cwts castorseed, H Maganlal; 6,000 cottonseed Sanday and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lindenfels s—1,040 cwts maize Ralli Bros; 2,001 cwts gingellyseed, C Boggiano and Co; 165 cwts bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

Fairport s—2 tons tin clipping, J V De Cunha.

FOR HAMBURG.

Lindenfels s—3,000 cwts linseed, 1,040 cwts maize, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Crown of Castle s—50 bales hemp H Govindji; 200 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co; 278 bales cotton, and 25 bales hosiery cutting Solomon Bros.

FOR DUMKIRK,

Rags s—1,000 tons manganeseore, The Central India Mining Co; 500 tons manganeseore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate.

FOR HONG KONG.

Sanoki Maru s—400 bales twist M M Essabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Sanoki Maru s—100 bales twist M M Essabhoy.

FOR KOBE.

Sanoki Maru s—100 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 150 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Ischia s—50 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Fombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean time; [depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time		Depth on Sill.	
	March	h	m	h	m
Mon	17	m 5	9	23	10
		7	39 a	26	4
Tues	18	m 6	58	23	11
		8	49 a	26	5
Wed	19	m 8	33	24	11
		9	40 a	27	7
Thurs	20	m 9	39	26	5
		10	20 a	28	7
Fri	21	m 10	33	27	10
		10	57 a	29	4

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month	Bomtay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	March	h	m	h	m
Mon	17	m 11	55	18	1
Tues	18	m 2	11	21	6
		1	29 a	17	9
Wednes.	19	m 3	3	20	1
		2	42 a	17	0
Thurs	20	m 3	46	18	5
		3	40 a	16	2
Fri	21	m 4	26	16	0
		4	29 a	15	8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Mar.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
17 (Monday)	do 6h. 41m.	do 6h. 49m
18 (Tuesday)	do 6h. 44m.	do 6h. 49m
19 (Wednes)	do 6h. 43m.	do 6h 49m
20 (Thurs)	do 6h. 43m	do 6h. 50m
21 (Friday)	do 6h 42m.	do 6h. 50m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter, March 16th. 2h. 28-0m. a. m.; Full Moon, 2nd, 5h. 26-2m p.m.; Last Quarter, 24th, 6h. 27-7m. p.m.; New Moon, April 6, 11h. 18-2m. p.m.

It is not generally known, says the Cairo correspondent of the, "Pioneer" ital that the British Agency was called upon to intervene after the recent revolution took place at Constantinople. Nazim Pasha, the murdered Minister of War, left three children: a boy and two daughters. The former is studying in Paris, the latter were living at Constantinople at the time of the death of their father. Last summer one of the daughters became engaged to a Persian noble Mirza Mahomed Ali Baig Fazlullah, who resided in Cairo. As soon as the news of the murder was received, the Persian went to Lord Kitchener, and appealed to him for protection for the two girls, who had been left stranded and defenceless. A cable message was at once sent to the British Embassy, requesting that the daughters of Nazim Pasha should be placed under British protection, until arrangements could be made to bring them to Cairo.

The second linseed and rapeseed forecast for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and the Native States, for the season 1912-13, gives the total area under cultiuation as follows:—Linseed 120,800 acres Rapeseed, 124,200 acres. The linseed crop is generally doing well in the north, south and west Deccan, and in Belgaum and Dharwar of the Karnatak, where it is expected to yield between 65 to 85 per cent. of the normal. But in East Deccan, and part of Bijapur, it has withered or is withering and the surviving crop is estimated at 15 to 25 per cent. of the normal. Damage by insects has been reported from places. Harvest has commenced in places. The rapeseed crop is doing well and expected to yield between 85 to 100 per cent. of the normal. In Sind good water-supply brought about larger sowings. The crop is doing well in the Upper Sind Frontier, Nawabshah and Khairpur; elsewhere it is fair.

NURSING MOTHER, if you find your Milk either a scanty or poor we strongly recommend you to take ANGEL'S GALACTOGOGUE, a most reliable preparation that produces a plentiful healthy and natural flow of Milk. It enriches the blood and converts the watery non-feeding fluid into a rich nutritious diet. To be had at MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

McKENZIE.—March 15th, at the Anchorage, Apollo Bunder, George John McKenzie, aged 47 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDREW.—At Jhansi, on the 26th February, the wife of Major F. A. Andrew, 107th Pioneers, of a daughter.

DODD.—At Bareilly, on the 4th, March, the wife of Captain A. H. R. Dodd, 17th Cavalry, of a son.

HARTWELL.—At Lansdowne, Garhwal, U P., on the 1st March, the wife of Captain Barry Hartwell, 2-8th Gurkha Rifles, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Legislative Council, 11-30 a.m.
Public Meeting in the Town Hall to raise a Memorial to H. E. the Governor, 6 p. m.
Bombay Corporation, 3-40 p. m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst road.
Cinema De Luxe, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
"Maidania," Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

Maxim: Men should vie for superiority in knowledge and mind, not in wealth and ancestry.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

[In force from 1st March 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20

The Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) leaves Victoria Terminus, 15 minutes ealier, from the 1st March.

Postal Express for Punjab ... *
do do for Calcutta ... *
do do for Madras ... *

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE PRINCESS V. MARY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. E. Pigott C.I.E., V.D. and Officers, the band of the 1st Battalion, B. B & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day —

March	The Gladiator's Farewell ... Blakenburg
Overture	Poet and Peasant ... Suppe
Valse	The Queen of Hearts Waldtenfel
Selection	The Duchess of Dantzic ... Caryll
Cornet Solo	Berceuse Jocelyn ... Goddard
Ave Maria	... Schubert
Selection	Student's Songs ... Douglas
Two-Step	Anona ... Grey

MUSIC AT MAIDANIA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C. I. E., V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following Programme of music at Maidania this evening, under the direction of Mr. G. W Salter, Bandmaster:—

First Programme, 8-30 P. M. to 9-30 P. M.

Selection	Irish Emeralds ... Guady
Valse	Eileen ... Green
Selection	The Emerald Isle ... Sir A. Sullivan
Selection	Hibernia ... Godfrey

Second Programme, 10 P. M. to 12 P. M.

March	The Wearin o' the Green ... Retford
Selection	The Shamrock ... Myddleton
3 Irish Dances	... Ansell
Intermezzo	Cleopatra-Finnegan ... Dermott
Irish Airs	... Godfrey
Song	Eileen Alamah ... Thomas
Two Step	Arrah Wanna ... Meret
Galop	Irish ... Frost

St. Patrick's Day.

HINDU GYMKHANA.—The annual meeting of the Hindu Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion on Saturday, the 29th inst.

GATHA SOCIETY.—Under the auspices of this society, Mr. D. M. Madan, M.A., LL.B., will deliver a public lecture on "The Avestan idea of Ristakhez" and Frashakart," on Wednesday, the 19th March 1913, at 6-15 p. m. (S. T.), at the Anjuman Atashbeheram Hall, Dhobitalao.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE FOR AHMEDNAGAR FAMINE RELIEF.—A meeting of the general committee will be held to-morrow, the 18th inst., at 6 p.m. (S.T.), at the Bombay Presidency Association Rooms, Apollo Bunder, to report work done by the working committee so far.

ENGLISH CITY LIFE.—Dr. Harold Mann, on Saturday evening, before a public meeting held in the Wilson College Hall, at Chowpathi, under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood, delivered an interesting lecture on the social conditions of life in an English city.

THEFT AT PAREL.—A clerk, in the Vaccination Office at Parel, named Ganesh Gopal Kane, has reported to the police that about 3 a. m. in the morning on Saturday, some burglars broke into his residence at the Health Camp at Vincent-road and, carried away ornaments and clothing worth Rs. 2 283.

ADDRESS TO SIR CHUNIBHAI MADHAVLAL.—Last evening a representative meeting of the Hindus of Bombay was held at the Madhav Baug, under the presidency of Sir Jagjivandas Varjivandas to make preliminary arrangements to present an address and to give an entertainment to Sir Chunibhai Madhavlal, Bart, C.I.E, in honour of the Baronetcy conferred on him. A resolution to the effect was passed, a committee was formed to make the necessary arrangements,

ARYAN BROTHERHOOD.—The Aryan Brotherhood, last night, entertained at a banquet, such members of the Brotherhood as have been elected or nominated to the Legislative Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar presided, and paid compliments to the guests of the evening, to which the Hon. Mr. Parekh fittingly replied. Fifty covers were laid and a few ladies attended. The guests were the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, the Hon. Principal, R. P. Paranjpye, the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, the Hon. Mr. Ramanbhai M. Nilkhanth and the Hon. Mr. B. S. Kamath.

RETIREMENT OF A MAGISTRATE.—In accordance with a desire expressed by the friends and admirers of Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, who is on the eve of his retirement from Government service, to give him a public entertainment and also to raise a public memorial, a preliminary meeting was held on Saturday afternoon. Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thakersey was called to the chair, and resolutions were passed appointing a committee, and entrusting it with the task of collecting funds to give Mr. Dastur, a public entertainment and raising a suitable memorial to him.

AMUSEMENTS.

CINEMA DE LUXE.

Another excellent bill of fare was put before the Bombay public on Saturday and Sunday evening, the principal attraction being the Spanish Dancers, "The Malagas." As was anticipated, they scored a greter a success than ever on their return visit. In fact, their performance last night, was somewhat of a triumph, the theatre being packed from end to end. There is no gain-saying that "The Malagas" may be classed among the finest exponents of their particular style of entertainment that has visited India. They opened with "a'las Tarass" and a song, "A'Melina," which has a very catchy refrain and it is quite a pity they cannot sing it in English. Perieon, an Arjentine dance, was another excellent number, whilst their little skit, "A Scene at the Theatre," simply brought down the house. The two new artistes Daly and Ray, fresh from England met with a good reception and were a decided hit. Their turn is such that one can go and see them two or three times and always find something fresh about it.

The drama, "For Love is Life" is another of Pathe's masterpieces, a trifle longer tnan the one last weeks, but still your interest is not allowed to flag for a single instant. The plot is wound round a young sculptor, Jean Chcedar, and Gabrielle, an orphan upon, whom has devolved the burden of bringing up her little sister, a mite of six years of age. The Bohemian life of Paris is most admirably portrayed, whilst the Arts Ball at the Moulin Rouge, (which by the way was shown in Pather's Gazette a week or so back is triumph of cinematographic Art, after several trials and vissisitudes, the whole is brought to a happy ending. All the animated scences and incidents of the battle of Flowers in the Carnival at Nice are thrown on the screens and make a pretty picture, "Bobby and his Bow-Wow"; is a comic at which you can have a good hearty laugh. Pathes Gazette, the bulletin of the doings of the world in general, brings a most liberal and entertaining evening's enjoyment to a close.

MAIDANIA.

There were great doings in Maidania on Saturday, at 5-30 p. m., the children's Fancy Dress Carnival and Sports commenced, and a large number of children and grown-ups was present. Several very pretty dresses were worn and the wearers all received a ticket which entitled them to free entrance to Maidania and admission to all the side-shows for one week. The pretty dresses most noticeable were those representing a Bon, Bon, a Butterfly, a Red Riding Hood, and and two little Japanese tea girls; Dutch Boy, a Rajah, a Chinaman and several little clowns, whose ages could not have been more that six years.

The various races and sports were well contested. The results were as follows:—

Handicap Flat Race, Boys—Master Fraser.

Handicap Flat Race, Girls—Miss Annie Moore.

Handicap Sack Race, Boys—Master H. Hogan.

Egg and Spoon Race Girls—Miss Irene Duke.

Three legged Race, Boys—Master Bassons and Master Cockran.

Skipping Race, Girls—Miss Irene Duke.

Handicap Skating Race, Boys—Master Abdulla.

Chatty Race, Girls—Miss Lena Grant.

Chatty Race, Boys—Master Bradwood.

Bun Race, Girls—Miss W. Towner Jones.

Bun Race, Boys—Master Leslie Laurence.

At the 9-30 p.m. pipers and drummers of the Cameron Highlanders commenced their programme of marches, selections and dances, whilst the Band of the B. B. & C. I. Ry. Volunteers discoursed some delightful selectioas durind the intervals. The fun was kept up till midnight, and concluded with an eightsome reel on the Rink by four pipers and four drummers. This item was the hit of the evening and evoked rounds of applause.

The garden was absolutely packed by 10 o'clock, as was the restaurant at 8 p. m. The Camerons remain with us till Saturday when their farewell performance will be given. A Masqued Ball is also advertised for this date, and a large gathering is expected, The ball tickets are being sold at Rs. 3 each, wich includes admission and a light supper. Admisson to the garden for non-dancers is Rs. 1.

THE EXCELSIOR.

Miss Annie Abbott, the little Georgia Magnet, was presented for the first time in Bombay, at the Excelsior Cinematograph, on Saturday night, by Capt. Leopold Mc Laglen, the Jiu-Jitsu champion of the world. The crowded house received this most remarkable woman with enthusiastic applause. It is absolutely established in this city that Miss Annie Abbott is the possessor of a mysterious power enabling her to resist the combined strength of a dozen picked men from the audience. It is not an exhibition of strength on athletics in the usual sense of the term, but merely an engaging little woman weighing about seven stone, and her inexplicable manipulation of some little-known but entirely natural force. Her performances since the opening night do not exhibit that she uses muscular strength nor any external means of assistance. Her selections are made with the aid of a committee of gentlemen selected from the audience, to preclude the possibility of collusion. Her power is beyond the field of reasoning and genuine beyond doubt. Miss Abbott is pretty and delicate looking, but the way in which she toyed with a dozen strong men at a time, and completely vanquished them physically, was remarkable. No one should, therefore, miss the opportunity that the management of the Excelsior are so happily giving to the Bombay public, of seeing this modern marvel, as it is a chance that may not occur again.

ECZEMA A TORTURE HE DREADED NIGHT

Sleep or Rest Out of the Question: It Was Unbearable. Rash Formed into Blisters. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Thoroughly Cured Him. Also Cured Daughter of Eczema.

"I suffered with eczema for weeks and months. Those who have never suffered with it cannot imagine the feeling, also the dread of the night coming on, as sleep or rest of any kind was out of the question, the torture being both agonizing and unbearable. It would make its appearance in a rash, spreading itself into bright patches, often forming into blisters, at times with most terrible heat as night came on.

"I found it useless to retire to rest, as that was the worst part to encounter, it always then being at its full height. I tried in vain all sorts of so-called remedies which gave no relief, until advised by my daughter to try the Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and following the directions carefully, I must admit the result was most marvelous. They completely cured me and thanks to the Cuticura Soap and Ointment, I am as before the old complaint, without spot or blemish. I offer them my heartfelt gratitude for such a speedy recovery. I cannot speak too highly of their merits, and I can vouch for myself and others to whom it has done no much good, for my daughter was also cured of eczema by the Cuticura Soap and Ointment." (Signed) Joseph Turner, 40, Lamerton Street, Deptford, London, Eng., July 13, 1911.

No other treatment for eruptions of the skin and scalp does so much or costs so little. A single hot bath with Cuticura Soap and a gentle anointing with Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient to afford immediate relief in the most distressing cases and permit rest and sleep when all else fails. Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. booklet on care and treatment of the skin will be sent, post-free, on application to Moller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or F. Newbery & Sons, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

A Aches and pains

Such as sprains, strains, backache, wrenched joints, aching feet, bruises, swellings, crick-in-the-neck, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism—all aching muscles and-quivering nerves—can be quickly soothed, relieved and cured by rubbing in Little's Oriental Balm.

There is no question about this. The Balm is no experiment—for years and years it has been the world's best remedy for aches and pains.

Don't suffer and worry and fret. Don't lose sleep and grow thin. Don't let pain rob you of all enjoyment. Little's Oriental Balm is made expressly to save you from all aches and pains. And it will do it.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout India.

Make your own Cigarette It is twice as good A.G CIGARETTE PAPER BEST and PUREST LARGEST SALE IN GT BRITAIN

ZOG CLEANS PAINT ALSO BATHS & ENAMEL. Shines SILVER too. 14 as. — 8 as. Full particulars and Samples of Sole Agents: ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY.

STEREO-PRISM BINOCULARS.

"MIRACLE" ×12

"TOURIST" × 8

Extra large field, Brilliant Definition, perfect Workmanship,

LIGHT WEIGHT AND PORTABILITY.

Highest Finish Unequalled for Military, Naval, and sporting purposes in Superior Quality leather sling cases.

Rs. 135. Rs. 75.

ALSO

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, POWERFUL OPERA GLASSES, BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, etc., AT LOWEST PRICES.

CAN BE HAD OF

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO.,

OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,

7 Hornby Row,

Opp. Govt. Telegraph Office,

Fort, BOMBAY.

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Mar. 14. BOMBAY, MARCH 15.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	73 1-2		1-16
3 do. Rentes.	89	un	chgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan... ...	89 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. Gov. Securities.. ...	83 3-8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	26 3-16		7-16
do. 2 months' hence ...	26 1-2		7-14
Bar Silver in New York	56 7-8		1
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·25	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin.	20·44	un	01
do. do. New York	4·86 7-8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	5	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Oct		
3 months' sight...	4 7-8		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	4 3-8		1-16
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 1-4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 1-4	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans.. ...	4 7-8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans ..	4 3-4	un	chgd

Bar Gold. ...77-9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 27-32 unchgd.
Closing tone of silver—Fall caused by China selling.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £125,000.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£	20,000
Gold to Bombay	£	250,000
Gold Coin to Bombay	£	Nil.
Silver to Calcutta	£	70,000
Gold to Calcutta.....	£	10,000
Silver to Ceylon.....	£	6,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	...Firm. Quiet.
Futures	...Steady.
Manchester	Business improving.
Total Sales	... 9,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 700 "
Imports	... 37,000 "
Mid-Americans	... 6·85+07
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown...	9·80 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Mar.-Apl.	Apr.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
6·57 +05	6·56 +04	6·55 +04	6·53 +04
July-Aug.	**Aug.-Sept.**	**Sept.-Oct.**	
6·48 +03	6·38 +03	6·25 +02	
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Jan.-Feb.**	
6·17 +02	6·14 +01	6·12 +01	

New York 11 a.m., May. 11·91 July 11·85.
New York official Noon call May 11·91 July 11·84.
New Orleans 10 a.m. May 12·16 July 12·11.

NEW YORK— Bales.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	16,000
" Receipts at " last year...	45,000
" Exports to Great Britain ...	.....
" Exports to Continent ...	8,000
Spot Cotton ...	12·50 unchgd

Futures—Month of May 11·91 unchgd
Futures—Month of July 11·85+01
Advanced on Foreign buying and declined on bearish week-end figures.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ...	12 3-8 unchgd.
Futures month of May ...	12·15—02
Futures month of July ...	12·10—02
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Quiet.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	98,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	21,000
Do. do to France & Continent.	62,000
Do. do to Japan	7,000
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports.....	736,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports.....	639,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS—

	Bales.
Total Actual Exports.....	11,000
Do. Forwarded	89,000
Do. Imports	25,000
Do. Stocks	1,375,000
Stock of Cottonn in London	4,210
Coconada Fair Red G.I.F. London...	d 5 11-16
Coconada Ginned " " ...	d 5 3-4
Western Good " " ...	d 6 1-8

Liverpool, March 14.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings—Better demand at steady prices.
Tone Cloths. Quiet Prices steady.

Weft American " 54" ...	11 7-8
Weft Egyptian " 80" ...	18 1-2

Tone—Yarn—Market quiet.

Weft Egyptian " 32" ...	12 1-4
Twist " 32" W T C..	10 1-2
Twist " 32" B ...	10 3-4
Cloth Gunni's 20 36inch ...	13 9
Twist " 36" W T C ...	10 3-4
Twist " 36" B ...	11
Twist " 42" ...	12 1-4
Twist American " 60" ...	16 3-4
Twist Egyptian " 60" ...	17 1-2
Twist Egyptian " 80" ...	22
Grey shirtings 39 in by 37 1-2 38 yds 16 by 12 8 lbs Red Heading	7 10
" " 44 in. by 39 yds 14 by 13·8 lbs ...	8 6
White Nainsooks 28 in. by 18 yds 16 by 13 to 16-15 Range ...	3 1 1-2
" Mull 28 in. by 18 yds 14 by 12 Green Ends	2 3 1-4
" Shirtings 32-36 in. by 4 yds Liepmans No 1500 ...	12 9
40s Banner Mill Twist ...	11
Geo Mayall's Yarn ...	11
F. G. F. Tinnevely C I F—Liverpool ...	6 9-16
Buyers or Sellers ...	Nominal
months	Mar.-Apr

Water Twist American 30s.	10	-2 pence
" " " 40s.	11 1-2	"
" Mule " " 40s.	11 -8	"
" " " 50s	12 7-8	"
" " " 6 s.	15 1-8	"
" " Egyptian 40s.	16 1-2	"
" " " 5 s	17	"
" " " 60s.	18	"

WHEAT

Wheat White Delhi ...	Nominal.
Do. Months— ...	.....
Do. Name of Ports— ...	.....
Wheat White Karachi	37 3 4+1-4
Do. Months	May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London—	Tone.
Wheat Red Karachi	Nominal.
Do Months— ...	.....

Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe-62 lbs. ...	35 unchgd.
do Months—Mar.	
Buyers &c	...Sellers.
Tone—Easier.	
Barletta Russo—62 1-2 lb	...35 unchgd.
	Mar-April.
Buyers &c	...Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.	

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...	37 1-2 unchgd.
Do Months	March—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship. ...	51 1-2 unchgd.
Do. Months— ...	Mar.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.	
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs 85 p. c. ex-ship ...	53+1-2
Do. Months— ...	Apl.-May.
Do. Name of Ports.— Dunkirk—Sellers.	
Brown Cawnpore ...	45—1-4
Do. Months— ...	April-May.
Do. Name of Ports.— Dunkirk—Sellers.	
Tone—Quiet.	

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ...	47 unchgd
Do. Months— ...	March-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers.	
Tone—Quiet.	
Linseed Calcutta ...	4 -3d.
Do. Months— ...	April-June.
Do. London—Buyers.	Quiet. Steady.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...	41 1-4+1-4
Do. Months— ...	Mar.-Apl.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers.	

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed Market	£ 6 16-0—1s 6d.
Mar.-Apl.—Hull—Sellers.	Quiet

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)	...11 5-8—1-4

RUBBER—

Para Rubber	...3 11 1-4+1-4d
Mar.-April—Buyers.	Steady

METALS—

Standard Copper G M B ...	£64 5-8—1-8
Copper Braziers	...£78 1-2 unchgd
Yellow Metal ...	d 7 unchgd
Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs c. i. f. Liverpool	.....
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary sizes F.O.B. Antwerp.	5 17 6
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F. O.B. Liverpool ...	11 17 6
Basic steel Bars Belgian C.I.F. India	6 12 6

FREIGHTS—
Coals:—Cardiff, to Bombay 13s. 6d.—Value.
ARRIVALS:—
"Jungshoved."
SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C&F India (Double bags ...	13 5 1-4—3-4d.
Do. Months of Shipment...	March-Aug.—Sellers.

Tone—Small business doing at easier rates.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India	12 9 3-4—3-4d.
Do Months of Shipments—	Mar.-Apr.—Sellers.

Tone—Dull. Quite neglected.

German Beet-root 50 p.c. ...	10 0 1-4—3-4d.
Months of Shipments ...	May—Sellers.

10 1—1-4d.—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Opened easier. Closed steady. Slow demand.

E A R & Similar Crystal C & F India	14 5 1-4—1 1-2d.
Months of Shipments...	Apl.-Aug.—Sellers.

Tone—Quiet. Offered at lower prices.

Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay	.. 12 5 1-4 unchgd
Month of Shipments	...Mar.—Value.

Tone—Firm.
Java Sugar—Unchanged.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [15TH MAR. 1913

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
4 BoxesSov	3,00,000	Port Said..	Mercantile Bk.
2 Boxes Bullion..	1,53,600	Freemantle.	Nation l Bank.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 13th Mar. 1913.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	30	34,806
B. B. and C. I. Railway	23	27,771

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

Bank of Ben. rate since 13th Feb 1913	7 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 27th Dec. 1912	8 "
Bank of Mad. " " 31st Dec. "	8 "

EXCHANGE—
The market opened quiet but steady and unchanged, except that Demand was available at 1s. 4 1-16d. for this and next mail and a small business was done. There are still few bills offering. Far Eastern rates are easier following the drop in silver. Exchange on Japan is steadier.
We quote,—

T. T. on London	...1s 4d
Demand Draft	1s. 4 1-32 to 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 5-16
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32 Mar.
Do. do Francs	...171 1-4 28th
Do. do Marks	...139 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...141 1-4
Shanghai "	...188 1-2
Japan "	...148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—
The market opened steady at 95 1-8 for cash and 95 3-16 for the settlement, and remained at these rates to the close, with a small business passing.
We quote.—

Cash	...	Rs.	95 2 0
Settlement	...	"	95 3 0

BULLIONS.—
There was a further sharp drop of 7-16 in prices for bar silver in London yesterday ready being now quoted 26 3-16, and forward 26 1-2. New York was 1 cent lower at 56 7-8. The local market is irregular and fairly sharp fluctuations have occurred during the day. We quote irregular as under. Bar Gold is steady.
We quote.—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs.	24 0 0
Australian "	...	"	23 15 0
Sovereigns "	...	"	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready ...	...	"	71 2 0
1st Settlement	...	"	66 4 0
2nd Settlement	...	"	65 14 0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready ...	...	"	80 8 0
1st Settlement March	...	"	75 10 0
2nd Settlement	...	"	76 4 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORTS.—
Changes in the American markets yesterday were trifling. Private telegrams report too much rain in South Carolina and Georgia. The local market is entirely occupied with the Broach position. This morning good Broach opened at Rs. 334 and fine Broach March was done in the early part of the day at Rs. 339. The chief option settlement will take place to-night though some options extend to the 25th instant. The bull party are reported to have made arrangements to weigh over tenders and their position appears to be strong. A fair business has been done to-day in Broach for the settlement and the market closes firm at Rs. 336 1-2 for good. For April delivery the rate for fine Broach is Rs. 320. In all other descriptions there is little doing. Fine Khamgaon Akola March was done at Rs. 294.
Ready cotton continues dull with little enquiry. Rates are easier.
QUOTATIONS.—

Fine M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	320	April.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	"	341	March.
Good M. G. Broach ...	"	336 1-2	"
Fine M. G. Wardha-Hinganghat ...	"	309-10	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	"	307	"
Fine M. G. Yeotmal ...	"	304	"
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon ...	"	301	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola ...	"	294-5	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	"	276	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	"	268	"
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	"	262-3	"
Sawginned Dharwar ...	"	314	Apl.-May.
Good H. G. Westerns...	"	301	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	... Steady.
Estimated Sales	... 4,000
Total Imports	... 10,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May.	May-June.
6·58 +01	6·57 +01	6·56 +01
June-July.	**July-August.**	**Aug.-Sept.**
6·54 +01	6·49 +01	6·39 +01
Sept.-Oct.	**Oct.-Nov.**	**Nov.-Dec**
6·26 +01	6·18 +01	6·15 +01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market is quiet. We quote:—

Ready ...	...	Rs. 7 13	0 R.T.
Apl-May	...	" 8 10	0 R.T.

RAPESEED:—
The market is quiet. We quote:—

Brown Delhi Apl-May	Rs.	8 6	0 R.T.
Yellow Cawnpore Apl.-May	"	8 10	6 R.T.
Yellow Gujrat Apl.-May	...	" 8 10	0 R.T.

SINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet.

Bold White 85 p.c.	Rs.	58	0 0
Small White ...	"	57	0 0
Black Kutni ...	"	48	8 0
Red Khandwa ...	"	54	0 0
Yellow Higanghat	"	61	0 0

POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote:—
April-May ... Rs. 13 10 0 R.T.
CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready	...	Rs.	36 0 0
Forward	...	Rs.	34 12 0

COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready	...	Rs.	26 8 0

GROUNDNUTS:—
Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote.—

Bold	...	Rs.	50 0 0
Small	...	"	48 0 0

WHEAT:—
The market is steady. We quote:—
White Pessi 85 p.c. ready Rs. 5 10 0 R.T.
White Delhi Apl.-May " 5 9 3 R.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,665
Bank of India	...	64 x. d.
Eastern Bank	...	90 c. d.
Indian Specie	...	641-2xd.

MILLS.

David ...	487 1-2
Kohinoor ...	770
Manockji Petit ...	3,110
New Great Eastern ...	255
Standard ...	1,315

PRESSES.

Indian Cotton ...	130
New Berar ...	520
New Mofussil ...	855

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Tra ...	532 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord	185
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre	176
Bombay S N Ordy "	240
Colaba Land and Mill ...	1,495
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	20 c. d.

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley ...	600 c. d.

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	10,762	bales.
Wheat	5,507	cwts.
Linseed	8,770	"
Rapeseed	2,337	"
Gingellyseed ...	6,901	"
Poppyseed	11	"
Groundnuts... ...	3,043	"
Castorseed	6,225	"
Rice	1,3·6	"
Myrabollams. ...	997	"
Cottonseed	16,491	"
Mowrasced	13	"
Gram	1,409	"
Joowar	8,443	"
Maize	Nil	"
Barley	Nil	"

LONDON MARKETS.

[LONDON MAR. 15.] [BOMBAY, MAR. 16.]

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols.	73 3-8		1-16
3 do. Rentes...	89	un	chgd
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.	89 1-2	un	chgd
do, Govt. Securities	83 3-8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London..	26 1-2		5-16
do. 2 months hence	26 13-16		5-16
do. in New York	57 1-4		5-8
Exchange on London at Paris.	25·26		01
do. do at Berlin	20·44 1-2		1-2
do do at New York	4·87		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate	5		since
do. Short London Bills.	17th Oct.		
3 months' sight	4 7-8	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight.	4 5-16		1-16
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 1-4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 1-2	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	4 7-8	un	chgd
Interest 7 day Market Loans	4 3-4	un	chgd

Closing tone of Silver—Rise caused by China bear covering.
Bar Gold ...77-9 unchgd.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 27-32 unchgd.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	eady. Dull.
Futures	Steady.
Total Sales	... 6,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 500
Imports	... 1,000
Mid-Americans	... 6·87+02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	9·90 unchgd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June
6·60 +03	6·59 +03	6·58 +03
June-July	**July-Aug.**	**Aug.-Sept.**
6·55 +02	6·50 +02	6·39 +01
Sept.-Oct.	**Oct.-Nov.**	**Nov.-Dec.**
6·26 +01	6·17 +01	6·15 +01

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	10,000
" Receipts at U. S. last year...	.....
" Exports to Great Britain ...	Nil
" Exports to Continent ...	1,000
" Spot Cotton	12·60+10
Futures—Month of March	11·98+05
Futures—Month of May	11·89+04

Advanced on Southern buying of futures in the local market, and on bull support and shorts covering.
NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	...12 1-2+1-8
Futures month of Mar.	...12·21+06
Futures month of May	...12·13+06
Tone of Spot Cotton	...Steady.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total into Sight ...	... 12,050,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	... 862,000
East Indian do	... 133,000
American do	... 3,848,000
Other do	... 122,000
Total Sales ...	... 44,000
East Indian sales ...	... 200
Total Speculation...	... 7,000
Do. Exportation ...	... nil
East Indian Export	... nil
Do. Indian Stock	... 3,000
Do. Forwarded Consumer	... 3,700
Do. Actual Exports	... 100
Do. Week's Imports	... 1,000
Do. Speculation ...	... nil
Americans Afloat ...	... 80,000
East Indian ...	... 3,000
Total afloat ...	... 118,000

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	...Nominal.
Do. Months—	... .
Do. Name of Ports—	... .
Wheat White Karachi	37 7-8
Do. Months—May.-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—London—Don.	
Wheat Red Karachi	...Nominal.
Do. Month—Feb.-Mar.	
Tone—Steady.	
Australian Wheat	... Unchanged.

SEEDS.

SAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship	...51 1-2
Do. Months—	...Mar-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers	
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship	...52 3-4
Do Months	...April-May.
Do Name of Ports	...Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore	...44 5-8
Do, Months—April-May.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Done.	
Tone—Quiet.	

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship.....	47
Do. Months—Mar.-May.	
Do. Name of Ports—Hamberg—Sellers.	
Tone—Quiet.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...	41 1-2
Do. Months— ...	Mar.-Apl.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Done.	
Linseed Calcutta ...	44
Do. Months— ...	Apr.-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Buyers—Quiet—Steady.	

COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed Market £ 6-16-0
Mar.-Apl.—Hull -Seller.—Dull.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)....	...11 5-8 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber	...3-11—Mar.-Apl. Sellers—Dull.

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C & F India double bags ...	13 5 1-4
Do. Months of Shipment...	May-Aug.—Sellers.

Tone.—Quiet.

Hungarian Crystal Sugar C & F India	...12 9 3-4
Do. Months of Shipments...	Mar-Apl.—Sellers.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...	10 0 1-2—May
Months of Shipments ...	10-1 Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.

Tone—Steady, moderate viz.

E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India	...14 4 1-2
Months of Shipments	Apl.-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet, slightly easier.	
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay	...12 3 3-4
Months of Shipments	...March.—Value.

Tone—Quiet but steady.
Java Sugar—Firm, inactive. Prices unchanged.

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Mar. 14.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports.	15,000 Bales
Exports to Great Britain ...	8,000 do.
Exports to Continent ...	.....
Spot Cotton at New York ...	12·50
Future Cotton at New York May	11·91
Future Cotton at New York July	11·85+1
Tone Market at closing Spot..	Steady
Tone Market at closing Futures	do
General Tone of Market :—	

Advanced as foreign buying later on bear pressure and liquidation.

NEW ORLEANS, Mar. 14.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans...	12 3-8
Future Cotton at New Orleans—May ...	12·15— 2
Future Cotton at New Orleans—July.	12·10— 2
Opening tone of Market—	Steady
Closing tone of Market—	.....

LIVERPOOL, Mar. 14.

COTTON.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot— ... Quiet and closed steady.

Do. The Liverpool market closed for futures ...	Steady'
Do. The Liverpool market closed for East Indian ...	Steady
Tota Day's Sales	9,000 bales.
Sales on spec. and export ...	700 do
Total Sales of Surat ...	37,000 do
Total Day's Imports ...	.....
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ...	9·90
Mid American at Liverpool...	6·85+ 7
Cotton Dely Mid Uplands G O C Liverpool.	
Mar.-Apr.	6·57+5
Apr.-May	6·56+1
May-June	6·55+1
June-July	6·53+1
July-Aug.	6·48+3
Aug.-Sept.	6·38+3
Sept.-Oct.	6·27+2
Oct.-Nov.	6·17+2
Nov.-Dec.	6·14+1

Manchester piece goods market—Generally steady. There is a fair cloth inquiry—Staples continue steady.

LONDON, Mar. 14.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...	Apl.-June—Ldn. 44 3
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) ...	Mar.-Apl.—Hamburg ... 47 3 "
Do. La Plata ...	Mar.-Apr.—Hamburg— ... 40 9 "
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Quiet
Do. Tendency of the Market—	.....
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes	Mar— £ 24- 2-6
do ...	May-June— £ 24- 0-0
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Steady
Do. total afloat for U. K....	.....
Do. River Plate exports ...	.....
Poppyseed Canal...	Apl.-May.—Hamburg... 79 3 "
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Steady
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship	Mar.-Apr.—Antwerp ... 51 9 "
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship	Mar.-Apl.—Antwerp ... 52 9 "
Do. Ferozepore usual bold	Mar.-Apl.—Antwerp ... Nom'l
Do. Jamba Red—Mar.-Apl.	Antwerp ... ... Quiet
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Quiet
Cotton seed. Bombay parcels.	Mar.-Apl.—Hull ...26-18-0 "
Do. Tone of Market at Close..	Quiet
Gingelly Seed. Bombay 15 p.c.	Mar.-Apl.—London. .....
Wheat. Choice white Karachi	Mar.-Apl. London... 38 1 1-2
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.)	Mar.-Apl.—London... 37 9
Do. Club No. 2 .	Mar.-Apl.—London ... 38 1 1-2
Do. Choice white Delhi	March-Apl.—London— Nom'l
Do. Tone of Market at Close.	Quiet
Do. South Australian ...	.....
Do. Rozario Santa Fe. 62 lbs.	.....
Do do Tone of Market at Close ...	.....
Do. Red Graded American per central	—May. ... 7 5 3-4
Do. Afloat to U. K.... ...	.....
Do. Stock at U. S. Ports ...	.....

LONDON, Mar 14.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg	...Mar. 9 11 1-4 " Sellers
German Beet-rot. 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg	...Apr. 10 "
" Closing Tone of Market.	Quiet
German Granulated C. and F. India, (double Bags)	Mar.-Apr. ...12 11 1-4 "
German Granulated C. and F. India, (double Bags)	Apl.-May— 13 "
German Closing Tone Market—	Quiet
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India	Mar.-Apl. 13 "
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India...	Apl.-May 13 0 3-4 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market,	Quiet
Mauritius Crystals	...Mar. 12 4 1-2 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market..	.....
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)—	Mar.-Apr. 14 4 1-2 "
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags—	Apl.-May... 14 6 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market..	Steady

LONDON, Mar. 14.

JAVA SUGAR.

	Value
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta	Mar.-Apl. 12 9
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F Calcutta	...June. 11 3
Java Sugar 16 1- (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta	July-Dec. 10 10 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi	Mar.-Apl.... 12 10 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi	Mar.-Apl.... 12 10 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi,	June 11 4 1-2
Java Sugar 16 18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi	July-Dec... 11
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta	...Mar.-Apl.... 13 1 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Calcutta	...June.. 12 3
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta	July-Dec.... 12
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi	Mar.-Apl.... 13 3
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi	June .. 12¼ 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi	July-Dec. 12 1 1-2
Closing Tone of Market	Quiet
Special Feature ...	and unchanged

LONDON, Mar. 14.

METALS.

	£ s. d.
Copper, Standard G M B ...	64 12 6
" Best English Selected.	70 5 0
" Brasiers	80 0 0
" Tone of Market ...	Quiet
Hard Spelter	22 0 0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool ...	215 0 0
Yellow Metal ...	6 15-16
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G. S. G. B 1, p.c. F O B L'pool	11 17 6
Basic Steel Bars, G I F, Calcutta.	6 13 9
" " Rods " ...	7 5 0
" " Hoops " ...	8 0 0
German Steel Sheets, F O B, Antwerp	7 5 0
" " Plate " ...	6 12 6
Belgium Iron Bar No 2 ...	5 7 6
Tin Plates, I C Coke 14 by 20 112 Sheets in box C I F L'pool	.....
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland ...	3 3 0
Pig Iron No 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro. ...	3 6 6
Pig Iron Gartsherrie ...	4 1 6
Lead Pig S gism	16 2 6
Tone of Steel Market ...	Steady
Silver, Spot	26 3-16
" 2 months hence ...	26 1-2
" Tone of Market— ...	Quiet with little doing

LONDON, Mar. 14.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot	26 7-16
Silver 2 months	26 1-2
" Closing Tone of Market—	Quiet with little doing
" Tendency, etc., of the Market	do
Rentes 3 per cent ...	...£ 89
Consols 2 1-2 per cent ...	£ 73 1-2
Indian Stock 3 1-2 per cent ...	£ 89 3-4
Sterling loan	£ 89 3-4
Govt Securities, 3 per cent ...	£ 75 5-8
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent ...	£ 63 3-8
Bar Gold per oz ...	77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market—	Steady.
Closing Tone of Finance Market—	Quiet
Bank of England Rate of Discount	5 p. c.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight	1 3 27-32
London at Paris Fcs ...	25·25
Berlin cheques on London Mks	20·45
Newyork (Demand Bills) Dols	4·87 5-8
Interest day t day loans ...	5
Interest 7 days Market loans.	4 3-4

Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight 4 11-16
Discount Bank Bills 6 months Sight 4 3-16
Fine Trade Bills 3 months ... 5 1-8
Fine Trade Bills 6 months ... 5 1-8

LIVERPOOL, Mar. 15.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ...	6,000
Tone of Market	Steady.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

A GOD'S FOOTWEAR.

DISPUTE AMONG HINDU PRIE TS.

The Hindu priests of the historical temple at Purandhahar have been at loggerheads with regard to the procession of the "pathukas" or footwear of the god Vithoba, and the dispute has developed into a lawsuit.

An application, by one of the parties, was made to the High Court, and was disposed of by the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Fawcett, on Friday last.

Ramchandra Dhondu Utpat and his brother Gopal Satya Utpat, the applicants, stated that it was customary for the palanquin procession, which took place thrice a year in the temple; after making the circuit of the temple, to go out into the town without passing through the southern wing of the hall of the goddess Rukmini, which is within the outer enclosure of Vithoba's temple. The applicants were employed as priests in the temple of Rukmini. It was alleged that during the Dasara holidays in 1910, there had been a procession on the occasion of which Laxmon Mahadeo Badave and his men, who were employed as priests in Vithoba's temple, had attempted to take the palanquin through the southern wing of Rukminis temple. This was resented by the Utpats, and a quarrel ensued, in the course of which it was alleged, the Badaves assaulted Ramachandra Utpat, and considerable disturbance was caused to the religious music and chants, which were being performed at the time.

An application was in consequence made to Mr. Anjangaokar, the Magistrate, who was vested with powers in the matter, requesting him to prevent a similar encroachment by the other party. The Magistrate refused to interfere in the matter, and the application was rejected. Recently, before the First-Class Magistrate of Purandharpur, Laxmon Mahadeo Badave filed a complaint against the applicants and seven others, charging them with wrongfully restraing him from taking the procession through the southen wing of the goddess temple. An application was made for the transfer of the case from the court of the First Class Magistrate. This was granted, and the case was posted for hearing before Mr. Anjangaokar. As Mr. Anjangaokar's previous attitude and the opinions exprssed at that time were considered likely to influence him in disposing of the case, the present appeal against the orders of the District Magirtrate, was made to the High Court, who refused to grant the prayer for a further transfer of the case.

Their Lordships' reasons for refusal were that they believed the applicants had no reasonable cause to complain that they would not obtain a fair trial at the hands of the Magistrate.

In this case Mr. M. V. Bhat appeared for the applicants; Mr. G. S. Rao for the Crown; and Mr. S. S. Patker for the opponents.

FOREST GUARD BRIBED.

A forest guard was offered a bribe of one rupee by one Shravan Govind, who was caught in the act of grazing cattle in the reserved forest of Jambhore. The money was furnished to Govinda by one Parasuram, who was with him. Both of them were charged before the First-Class Magistrate of West Khandesh, who convicted them and sentenced Govinda to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 2. Parasuram was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

The Sessions Judge of Khandesh at Dhulia acqitted Govinda on appeal, and referred the case of Parsuram to the High Court. The Judge remarked that the Magistrate's order was unsustainable in law and might be set aside.

Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Fawcett disposed of the reference when Mr. R. R. Desai appeared for Parasuram, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

Their Lordships' taking the facts into consideration, could not pronounce the view of the Magistrate wrong, nor go to the length of setting aside his order. Their Lordships, however, reduced the sentence of the accused to the period he had already undergone.

TREASURE TROVE.

Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon. Mr. Justice Fawcett heard a reference made to the High Court, under the Treasure Trove Act, by the Sessions Judge of Satara, in a case in which the Magistrate of that place sentenced one Hari Mahadeu Wani to one month's imprisonment, for not notifying the find of treasure in his house. The treasure had been buried by the uncle of the accused some forty years previously, before his death. The accused, when he became aware of it, had it removed to a new house which was being built by him.

The Sessions Judge held that the accused was entitled to possession of the treasure since it had been found in his own house. Therefore the conviction could not be upheld.

Their Lordships, however, reduced the sentence to the two week's imprisonment that he had already undergone.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION PETITION.

In the suit in which Mr. Kayani, one of the unsuccessful candidates in the recent Mandvi Ward election for the Bombay Municipal Corporation, sought to set aside the election of Mr. Sherafally Mamui, one of the successful candidates, the evidence was completed on Friday last, and the pleaders on either side addressed the Court. On Saturday, Mr. Santoke, pleader, appeared for Mr. Kayani; and Mr. Cowasji B. Sethna, assisted by Mr. Baptista, appeared for the respondent; while Mr. Crawford, solicitor, appeared on behalf of the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Sethna, on behalf of his client, said that the petitioner's attacks were based on various grounds. The chief of them was false personation. Other votes were sought to be declared null and void on grounds of their being recorded in the name of absentee voters, persons who were dead, and minors. He had also been charged with irregularity, malpractices, etc. Mr. Sethna submitted that his client was a respectable citizen and had been on the Municipal Board for the last seven years. Nothing had been alleged against him previous to the last petition. A gentleman of his position would never take recourse to such practices as are alleged by the petitioner. Especially was it impossible that a candidate or his agents should have done such things after his Honour's instructive judgment in the last suit.

There were six agents for Mr. Sherafally. Besides these there were others also working for his client. But that did not mean that they were his agents. They were only volunteers. It might be that some of those overzealous persons might have made mistakes. It was also probable that some of the rival candidates had induced persons to personate some of the absentee voters and vote for Mr. Sherafally to prejudice his interest. The actions of such persons should not be allowed to prejudice his client's interests. He drew attention to pages 45 and 46 of Vol. 12 of election cases in which it is held that a candidate is not responsible for the illegal actions of an agent, who was not a duly accredited agent. A distinction should be made between an election agent and an ordinary agent.

Turning to the votes, there were 16 votes attacked on the ground of false personation. Of those, four votes have been proved to be perfectly good ones. Of the remaining twelve votes, of only four could it be said that they were false, the remaining eight were merely bad votes, cases of innocent personation, sons voting for fathers, munims for masters, etc. It was the custom for munims to look upon their masters' business as their own and they often did transact much business for them. Five out of the eight of these votes were shown to have been signed by munims or by sons or other relatives. Of the remainder, one was a vote recorded in the name of one Ranchordas Nagodas. In this instance the voter was not alive. His business was owned by Mulchand Ranchor, and this man had given evidence that he had authorised his munim to vote. The man came to the booth and told Kesarinath, Mr. Sherafally's agent, that he came to vote for Mr. Sherafally. Kesarinath did not know the man. There were no dealings between Kesarinath's master, Mr. Sherafally and Ranchordas Nagodas. Kesarinath did not know that the man, who came was the real voter. There was no guilty knowledge in this case. This was only a case of bad vote.

In the case of the vote of one Abdul Hussain Muhamadaly, Mr. Sethna said that the evidence showed that the man owned property and he honestly believed that the name given in the roll was his and that he had power to vote. It was only a case of mistaken identify that malpractice was not proved against the agents.

The petitioner had examined six witnesses to prove illegality in the case of the vote of Natubhay Keekabboy and they had proved nothing. Mr Santoke himself has admitted that it was a case of a bad vote.

In the case of Ibrahim Haroon, who was said to have been away from Bombay at the election time, his son gave evidence that none of the agents of Sherafally had gone to seek his vote. In this case also nothing had been proved against Mr. Sherafally or his agent. The only conclusion that could be drawn was that some of the rival candidates had caused somebody to record a vote in the voter's name to discredit Mr. Sherafally.

Mr. Santoke: Has it been shown in the evidence?

Chief Judge: There is a great deal of mud thrown at these elections. I do not pay much attention to it.

Mr. Sethna, after dealing with another similar case, said that his client had altogether secured 118 votes and three fraudulent votes out of 118 was not a large number and did not reach the percentage under the ruling of his Honour in a previous case of the same nature.

Dealing with Mr. Kayani's vote, Mr. Sethna said that the powers of attorney he had secured were not at all commendable. Eight of his voting papers were bad. Those were bad practices enough, which would not excuse him, and in the case of Paramanand Rattansi, who was made to sign as sole proprietor, there was deception.

Mr. Santoke then spoke on behalf of his client, Mr. Kayani. He said that Mr. Sethna said that out of a total of 118 votes for Mr. Sherafally only four were false. But his contention was that there were twelve false votes. With regard to the decriminatory cases brought against Mr. Kayani, Mr. Santok submitted that one case was of false personation. On the admission of Mr. Noorbhoy Mulla Hussanally, the English translations on some of them were his, and on examination would show that the votes in the papers were filled in by the same man and with the same ink. How was it that all those papers went through the same illiterate Municipal clerk, he meant the clerk who was kept to help illiterate voters.

Mr. Baptista then submitted that no evidence had been taken on the handwriting in the voting papers and that it would be dangerous to make comparisons. The Chief Judge then said that he would give his decision on the 26 instant.

POLICE COURTS.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

On Saturday, the 15th instant, Mr. A.H.S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, sentenced a young Goanese woman named Amelia Kuledin to seven days' simple imprisonment for attempting to commit suicide.

It appeared that at 4 p. m. on the 13th instant, the woman jumped into the tank at Dobie talau, but the Municipal maistry, who was supervising the filling of the tank, rescued her. The accused admitted her guilt and said she was driven to commit this rash act as she had been intolerably troubled by an old woman with whom she was lodging.

SEPOY CONVICTED.

On the complaint of one Jugdeo Sing Mowlsing, a sepoy of the Army Police Force, Inspector De Burgh charged another sepoy of the same force, named Baldeo Prasad Ramratan, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with theft of a coat and some bedding belonging to the complainant.

The things lost were found a couple of days afterwards lying below the staircase of the police office with the number cut off. Burnt portions of the pieces which had been cut off were recovered from the accused's room.

Accused said that he took the things by mistake; and before he realised his mistake, he learnt that a complaint had been filed. So out of fear, he cut off the numbers on the clothes and burnt them.

The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 25.

STEALING WATER.

Deputy Inspector Baumber charged two "bhishties," named Idoo Yimda and Kadeo Namda with having stolen seventy-five gallons of water from the Municipal hydrant in Love street.

The first accused, a Municipal bhistee, took advantage of his position and was supplying water to three other "bhistees." The second accused was found out in the act of taking water in the hydrant. The accused were detected in the act by Deputy Inspector Baumber who charged the accused before Mr. P. H. Dastur, second Presidency Magistrate, Mazagon.

His Worship sentenced the accused to one day's imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 25 and Rs. 10, respectively.

It has been brought to the notice of Government that Indians desirous of obtaining permission to land at Lourenco Marques, in Portuguese East Africa, produce certificates which have not been duly vised by a Portuguese Consular Officer in India. It is, therefore, again officially notified for the information of the public that the Portuguese authorities in East Africa will refuse admission to any Indian who has not in his possession a passport duly vesed by a ortuguese Consular Officer in India.

SPORTING NEWS.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

On Saturday, 16 March, Hog Island races were sailed.

All classes sailed the same course but there was no undue congestion in spite of prophecies to the contrary.

Eileen did the 10-5 course in 1-32-48, Nelta 1-44-2, Lylie 1-52-50, and Curlew in 1-59-23, these being the gun getters.

Isca again won in "A" class, Erin in "B," Maya in the Metre and Maud in, "C" the last being a very creditable performance.

Exciting incidents were few. Mahshuka, whilst setting in the slack of her mainsail before anchoring nearly lost one of her crew, who was demonstrating how it was done in the Meteor and Turquoise, assisted by Isca, gave a display of fancy gybing.

Thirty-one sat down to dinner, after which there was a sing-song, to the annoyance of the bridge players, who were rather upset thereby.

The final of the racquets tournament rather interfered with "A" class start, and several people had to leave Hog Island early to prepare for Santa Cruz.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-0 p. m.

Names of Boats.	Time Al'nces M. S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Fenella	14 0	Dr. Goldsmith	5 4 12	1 50 12
Jenny Wren	9 37	Capt Glostter & Kunhardt	5 8 40	1 59 3
Maud	13 7	Messrs. Culbertson & Rich	4 59 47	1 46 40
Mavourneen	1 45	Mr N Taylor	5 1 27	1 59 43
Pam	13 7	Mr A G Holmes	5 6 57	1 56 50
Clutha	Scr	Captain J Welch	5 0 10	2 0 10
Etuche	14 52	Mr B O Reade.	Did not finish.	
Curlew	4 22	Mr B Hewett	4 59 45	1 55 23
Cricket	12 15	Mr T Gregson	5 4 12	1 51 57
Marie-Louise	9 37	Mr K MacIver	5 6 51	1 57 14
Maimie	18 22	Mr J Mc-Loughlin.	5 11 22	1 53 0

Course:—Committee Vessel—Butcher Beacon, Port—Red Channel Buoy N-N-W Butcher Island Starboard—Black and White Buoy N N E Elephanta Starboard—Line between flagboat and ballard off Pier at Hog Island Length 10·5 miles. Time-limit 6-30 p.m. 1st prize won by Maud, 2nd prize won by Maud 3rd prize won by Fennells. Cricket saves entrance. Maimie saves entrance.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3-10 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Al'nces. M. S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Minx	13 7	Mr. H. P. Gibbs	5 20 20	1 56 13
Trixie	1 45	Mr J W Milne.	5 4 45	1 53 0
Erin	7 0	Mr. M S Magill	5 7 52	1 50 52
Lylie	Scr	Col Street and Mr E. Y. Watson	4 3 10	1 53 10

Course:—Committee Vessel—Butcher Beacon Port—Red Channel Buoy N N W Butcher Island Starboard—Black and White Buoy N N E Elephanta Starboard—Line between flagboat and ballard off pier at Hog Island. Length 10·5 miles. Strength moderate 1st prize won by Erin.

METRE CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3-20 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Al'nces M. S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Mays	4 43	Mr J N Parker	5 9 5	1 42 5
Corrie	4 43	Mr N B Macbeth.	5 13 25	1 46 25
Cynthia	4 43	Officers, R E	5 18 33	1 51 33
Mynona	4 43	Mr D Fraser	Did not start.	
Nelta	Scr.	Mr H R Sandford	5 4 15	1 44 15

Course:—Committee Vessel—Butcher Beacon Port—Red Channel Buoy N N W Butcher Island Sarboard—Black and White Buoy N N E Elephanta Starboard—Line between flagboat and ballard off pier at Hog Island. Length 10·5miles. Strength moderate. 1st prize won by Maya.

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Al'nces M S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. m. S.
Eileen IV	Scr	Major Mutter & Mr J F Watson	5 2 58	1 32 58
Turquoise	26 15	Messrs. Stokes & Preston	5 16 33	1 32 33
Isca	24 30	Mr T S Kennedy	5 16 25	1 27 10
Mahshuka	21 0	Mr W H Hughes	5 12 45	1 28 45
Melody	14 0	Officers, R. G A	5 18 22	1 32 37

Course:—Committee Vessel—Butcher Beacon Port—Red Channel Buoy N N W Butcher Island Starboard—Black and White Buoy N N E Elephanta Starboard—Line between flagboat and baliard off pier at Hog Island. Length 10·5 miles. 1st prize won by Isca, 2nd prize won by Mahshuka.

BOMBAY HUNT.

Yesterday, hounds met at Wakola, and once more the pleasant superstition connected with this famous trysting place was fully justified.

The mornings now are getting much lighter in the early hours and hounds moved off about 6-30, and we were fortunate in finding, in the coverts close by, a jackal that provided us with one of the best hunts of this now fast-declining season.

The line first-took us over the bunds, left-handed up the valley, past the vegetable gardens and on to the meadow-land which runs along the side of the Bap Nullah, and, although the whole run was a fast one, the pace at the outset was indeed a cracker, and one had to sit down and ride hard if he wanted to keep up with hounds.

The jackal seemed as if he wanted to reach Marole, but after scaling the wall of a closed-in compound, and after making a half-hearted attempt to escape on the far side, he turned back over the wall again, close to where he had first entered, and hounds with a glorious burst of melody, dashed after him, hot in persuit towards the Horseshoe Valley.

This was the only breather we had, as from there onwards hounds pursued their quarry in their usual dauntless style. Back we went, over the nullah, on towards the Backwater, no time to stop, galloped across the Backwater, under some very unpleasant trees, skilfully avoiding a very unpleasant quarry, on towards the pipe, across the pipe, over the paddy fields, through the Tope, and out into the Powai Valley.

By this time hounds were hunting the small hill on our right, but the jack was not allowed to stop; they drove him straight over towards Ghat Kooper, and for the first time this season we found ourselves galloping straight across the mouth of the Horseshoe Valley towards the road.

The Tansa Main caused some little trouble, but, thanks to two culverts which went under the obstruction, we were able to keep in touch with hounds, who once more were hunting hard on our right. On reaching the other side of the hill the jack was seen to be only a few yards ahead of the pack, and after a turn left-handed along the side of the Rifle Range they succeeded in pulling down their quarry.

It was a very good hunt of some 35 minutes over a good but rather unusual line of country, and the brush was presented to Mrs. L. Graham.

At the close of the run, the Master announced that he would take hounds out on Tuesday morning, the 18th instant, leaving the Kennels at 6-20 a.m. The train will not be waited for, which announcement caused much delight; as, according to our card, only one more day remained. Now we still have two.

J. C.

RACQUETS.

TWO SEMI-FINAL MATCHES IN THE TOURNAMENT.

Two semi-final matches were played on Saturday, both of them producing keen and exciting games.

In the Markers' Singles Jamsetjee met Syed Ali, to whom, as to the other markers, he was conceding "minus three" points. At the outset the ex-champion was clearly superior, and, though Syed Ali's nimbleness minimised to a great extent Jamsetjee's clever placing, the latter secured the first two games without great trouble. The match then appeared to be all over, but Syed Ali played up determinedly, and with Jamsetjee slackening off, he made the score two games all, winning the fourth game of the match by the decisive margin of 15-6. To the spectators it now appeared that Jamsetjee's years, added to his handicap, would, after all, bring about his defeat; but he rose to the occasion, and by dint of dexterous placing and accurate serves, secured the final game comfortably. Jamsetjee scored numerous points by shard drive to the top corner, which came back diagonally at a great pace to where his opponent was not; and to the end Syed Ali did not succeed in circumventing it.

The "mixed doubles" between Ludlow-Hewitt and Hormusjee, and Macbeth and Manckjee was chiefly noticeable for the superiority of the play of the markers engaged, whose individual rallies frequently earned merited applause. Macbeth backed his partner up creditably, particularly in the matter of the service, but Hewitt had rather an off day and would have been well advised to leave many shots to his partner. His services, too, were seldom difficult to take. Still, he rendered good service to his side in many well-fought rallies and got many shots back which he would not have been blamed had he missed.

The general play in the tournament has certainly improved in the last matches and the few faithful "galleryites" have been well rewarded. Scores:—

Jamsetjee (—3) beat Syed Ali. 15-9, 15-11, 9-15, 6-15, 15-6.

Macbeth and Maneckjee beat Ludlow-Hewitt and Hormusjee. 15-11, 15-9, 10-15, 10-15, 15-7.

Sunday's play opened with the final in the Mixed Doubles, which was played off in the morning. It was expected that a good fight would be put up, with the chances slightly in favour of Tee and Majid, who have displayed very consistent form throughout the tournament. Their opponents, however, the victors of Saturday, began excellently well by winning the first two games, in both of which Macbeth did very good work, his drives being low and hard, while his service, which would appear to be his forte, left nothing to be desired. True, he varied it, once, in the game, by a hard smack to the wood, and in the second by a lofty into the gallery. In the first game Maneckjee was chiefly instrumental in the 10-1 lead, which he and his partner enjoyed, and which was further increased, game being called 15-2.

The second was a better contest and the final score, 15-13, about represents the play.

Tee and Majid had now considerably improved, the former hitting with his usual brilliance, and showed great promise by winning the third and fourth games. With the score at two all, the final game, one of the best-contested seen during the tournament, was entered on. Maneckjee scored two points, and with the aid of his partner took it later to 5-2. Some keen play was witnessed, and Tee and Majid got level again at 5 all. Tee went on to lead at 7-5, but Macbeth made it level again at 7 all. Every point was now being warmly disputed, 8 all being called after many exciting exchanges. Tee then went in and scored four points. Macbeth hereabouts falling away somewhat. Maneckjee eventually got in, but, after scoring two points, making the game 10-12, was dismissed. Mackbeth, however, rose to the occassion in splendid style fully made amends for any failure to make returns in the last two or three hands by getting in some great services which gave him and his partner game and match.

In the afternoon Jamsetjee met Maneckjee in the final of the Markers singles. Maneckjee started off confidently, although Jamsetjee lost no time in wiping out his handicap. The former, however, playing with great coolness, scored the first game by 15-7.

In the second game Jamsetjee began by getting in some good services, and not only got level but went to 9-3 before Manekjee had reproduced any of his form of the previous game. Maneckjee played hard after this and was frequently applauded for his returns, but Jamsetjee had no difficulty in making the score one game all.

After this, there is scarcely any more to be said. Jamsetjee's serves were altogether too much for his opponent who began to hit rather wildly. Adopting different tactics he went out to take the services full pitch and was at first successful. Jamsetjee, however, secured the third game without having a point registered against him. The fourth game was a replica of the third, Maneckjee having apparently lost heart.

Scores:—

Maneckjee and Macbeth beat Tee and Majid. 15-2, 15-13, 10-15, 13-15, 15-13.

Jamsetjee (—3) beat Maneckjee, 7-15, 15-10, 15-0, 15-2.

GUJARAT PIG-STICKING.

Owing to scarcity of pig the Gujarat pig-sticking meet will take place at Dhinoj near Mehsana and not Bhandu.

The second forecast of the wheat crop of Bengal for 1912-13 states that the total area sown this year is estimated at 146,000 acres against 143,000 acres of last year. The outturn in the important wheat-growing districts is as follows: Malda, Murshidabad and Pabna 100 per cent. each, Nadia 84 per cent. According to the estimates of the District Officers the outturn for the Province, as a whole, works out to 93 per cent. of the normal.

AMBALLA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMBALLA, Mar. 15.

The following are to-day's results:—

ARAB PLATE.—1,000 yards.

Messrs. Lee and Whitaker's, Rockbarton, 8st. 7lbs. ..... Williamson 1
Capt. Furnell's Hyder Beg, 9st. 10lbs. Owner 2
Mr. Robinson's Najmi, 9st. 1lb. Mr. Thursby 3
Major Barnard's Nonty, 8st. 2lbs., Ruiz 4

AMBALLA STEEPLECHASE.—2 1-2 miles.

Mr. Thomas' Councillor, 9st. 3lbs. carried, 9st. 4lbs ..... Randell 1
Capt. Kenworthy's Sholto, 12st. 3lbs. Capt. Lushwilson 2
Mr. James' Metal Girl, 12st. 2lbs. Mr. Thursby 3

RANBIR HANDICAP,—about 2 1-4 miles.

Thakur Sripal Singh's Miss Santoi 8st. 8lbs ..... J. Robinson 1
Mr. Rossco's Rococo, 9st. 7lbs. Ruiz 2 } deat
Mr. Fleming's Simson, 9st. 4lbs. ... } heat
Mr. Thurby 2
Mr. W. Smith's Bright Metal 8st. 11b. T. Williamson 3

LITTLE UN'S HANDICAP.—7 furlongs

Mr. Rossco's and Maj. Williamson's Ruminant, 7st. 11lbs. carried 8st. 5lbs, ... Ruiz 1
Maj. Mussenden's Gilliflower 8st. 7lbs.. Melsom 2
Mr. Fitch's Son of a Gun, 8st. 5lbs., Trahan 3

DESERT HANDICAP.—1 mile.

Mr. Rossco's Rupert 10st. 2lbs. ..... Trahan 1
Capt. Pilcher's Ali Baba, 9st. 10lbs. Mr. Thursby 2
Maj Therer's Uslan, 8st. 4lbs (carried 8st. 5lbs.,) Ruiz 2 } dead heat
Mr. G. Thomas' The Met, 8st. 13lbs. Firth 3

CHITIK SAMOOH SCHOOLS.

Yesterday evening, before a representative gathering of Hindu ladies and gentlemen, Lady Chandavarkar distributed prizes to the students of the Protadar and Anglo-Vernacular Schools, managed by the Chitik Samooh at the Framji Cowasji Hall. Sir Narayen Chandavarkar presided and among those present was the Hon. Mr. Prabhashankar D. Pathani, C. I. E.,

Mr. S. J. Bhende, the Honorary Secretary, then read the following report of the working of the Anglo-Vernacular School and Primary School during the year 1912-1913:—

The Chikitsak-Samuha, which manages both these schools, was founded in the year 1906 by some members of the Saraswat Community. For a year the Samuha was run on lines of a social club, and then the Samuha was started. The Anglo-Vernacular School has at present five standards, and the Samuha hopes in due time to raise the institution to the full status of a high school. The number of students in the P. P. School is 230, 41 being girls, and the number in the A. V. School stands at 133, five being girls. It may also be noted that the students belong to different communities, no restructions whatsoever being laid upon their admission. In the Potdar Primary School, the usual curriculum for such schools is followed. In the C. S. A.-V. School, in addition to the instruction in the subjects prescribed by the Grant-in-aid Code, provision is made for moral and religious instruction. Needlework is taught to girls.

The Samuha has under its management a literary society known as the Students' Union, consisting of members of all classes and creeds. Particular attention is given to drawing, which is taught from the very beginning.

The managment of the Schools in the hands of a committee consisting of experienced teachers.

In the Government primary examination, many of the students of the school were successful and in drawing and other examinations similar favourable results had been attained. A fund named the Channa Fund was started by the students themselves in the year 1907, with the object of distributing gram on Fridays to the students according to the old Hindu usage. Subsequently it was proposed to utilise the fund in providing books and such other necessary things for poor students. The fund at present amounts to Rs. 158, Rs. 57 being spent this year, and its management lies entirely in the hands of the students.

Particular attention is paid to physical culture and the students play cricket near the Hindu Gymkhana ground.

The finances of the schools showed a deficit of Rs. 1,672-13-0. The expenses, during the year in the primary school, amounted to Rs. 3,852-7-3, while the income from the fees, including the Government grant, Rs. 925, was Rs. 2,315-6-0. The deficit in the primary school is Rs. 1,537-1-3. In the A.-V. School, the expenses of the year amounted to Rs. 4,135-0-0. while the income from the fees and the Government grant is Rs. 2,783-4-0, the deficit being Rs. 1,351-12-0. Thus the total deficit from both the schools is Rs. 2,888-13 3. The Samuha, however, is glad to announce that the grant for the Potdar school has been raised from Rs. 500 to Rs. 925. Both the schools were inspected by Mr. B. Y. Jather, Deputy Educational Inspector, Bombay, last year and his report testified to the excellent work of the schools.

A programme of songs in English and Vernacular recitation, and action songs were gone through and the prizes, which consisted of books, were given to the students.

Sir Narayan, in his address as chairman, congratulated the promoters of the Chitik Samooh on the excellent work they were doing and the success that had attended them so far in their enterprise. The performances they had seen were very creditable and the boys and girls had acquitted themselves with courage and spirit of discipline which was very commendable. Sir Narayen particularly complimented them on the formation of the fund called the Channa fund, which tended to the cultivation of mutual help and self-reliance on the part of the students.

After some several remarks, Sir Narayen referred to a frequent complaint which many of the well-wishers of India had made with regret; namely that, in spite of the existence of universites, and years spent in acquiring knowledge, the Indians had not yet produced any original work. It was stated that this want of originality was entirely, or to a great extent, due to the fact that literary education began on Western methods. He disagreed with them and was of opinion that, if the system of education inagurated by Lord Macaulay stood condemned, because those who had taken advaatage of it had not produced a single original work, the cause lay than in want of action and he hoped that sooner or later it would be remedied. Having both the wisdom of the East and that of the West, and in course of time they would be able to do away with the complaint.

Further, he remarked on the tardiness of progress amongst Hindus, and also spoke of the usefulness of various institutions like the Chitik Somooh, in conclusion Sir Narayen hoped that the perfect ideal of womanhood would be attained and that they would adhere to their home-life, and, like other communities, would not sacrifice domestic happiness to mundane pleasures.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE HINDU DIVISION.

The annual general meeting of the Hindu Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade was held yesterday evening at 5-30 p.m. in Sir Mangaldas Wadi, at Girgaon. There was a large attendance including a fair sprinkling of ladies. Among those present were the Hon. Mr. Pattain, member of the Governor's Council, Sir Jagmohandas Varjivandas, Mr. Cumruddin Tyebji, Mr. Panalal, Mr. Tribhuvandas Mangaldas, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, etc.

Mr. Tribhuvandas, Mangaldas, in a short and felicitous speech invited the Hon. Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal to take the chair. After this the members of the Division went through a drill and stretcher practice in a way that showed the Brigade has been well trained.

Rao Sahib A. K. Pai, the Honorary Secretary of the Division, then read the report for the year 1912. This division of the Brigade was inaugurated in December 1911, on the occasion of the visit of their Imperial Majesties to Bombay.

The Division started work on the 1st December 1911 after a meeting held by 33 successful students of the "First Aid" class organised by the Social Service League.

The Division was formed with 31 members and has now on its roll 68.

WORK OF THE DIVISION.

The members of the Division had during the year attended to 52 cases of fainting, casualties, etc., during their Majesties' visit, the Mahim Fair and on various other occasions. Their services were also of use during the Kartiki Fair at Pandharpur, and was represented on the occasion of the State Entry into Delhi. It is of interest to note that on this last occasion the Division had not the funds to meet the expenses of going to Delhi, but the enthusiams and patriotism of the members was much that they volunteered to go at their own expense.

FIRST AID CLASSES.

A First Aid class in the English was organised by the Division in February 1912, and out of 34 students who appeared for examination, 20 were declared successful. Since then seven other English and Marathi classes have been opened in different parts of the city.

The Division was, however, not well off in the matter of finances.

Mr. H. G. Clark then spoke a few words.

He said the Division was in need of several things—uniforms, stretchers etc. He said he was trying to provide the Division with a supply of military ambulances. He hoped the Division would be put on a secure financial footing before long, remembering as its work was not for the interest of only one community but for all.

Sir Chinubhai after presenting certificates to the successful students said that he was glad to have been enabled to associate himself with the work of the Division. He did not know much either of the Division or of the City of Bombay but he was sure, from what he had learnt, that the Division should be of great help in such a crowded city. He exhorted the members to persevere in their endeavours, as whatever difficulties they might be confronted with in the beginning. They were sure to succeed in the end. Their work was a sacred one and he bade them remember that all sacred things were under the care of God. The Hon. Mr. Parekh then proposed a vote of thanks to Sir Chinubhai. After the proceedings were over a group photo of the members seated below the platform was taken.

FAMINE RELIEF IN BARODA.

Among the many reports on famine relief operations in Western India in 1911-12, that dealing with Baroda State, which has just been published, must take a high place. It is unusually full and informing, and is illustrated with a number of photographs, which add considerably to its value. The author of it is Mr. Manubhai N. Mehta, who was appointed Famine Commissioner in October, 1911.

A sharp frost at the end of January 1911 did much damage throughout Baroda, and this catastrophe was followed by a failure of the monsoon—one district, Amreli, receiving as little as five-and-a-half inches, which is about 14 inches below the average for the past five years. The Kadi and Amreli districts—which have a population of over one million—were the worst sufferers, and there, as well as in the Baroda district, the crop-failure was more or less general. Among the first signs of impending distress was the southward immigration of cattle and the quick disappearance of the scanty stocks of fodder. In Amreli good buffaloes "let loose with a billet tied round their necks intimating that the animal was abandoned and belonged to him who could maintain it. Subsequent experience showed that the famine was one of fodder rather than of food. In October after demands had been formulated by the district officers the Council sanctioned Rs. 31,35,000 to be allotted under various heads for relief. Large amounts were also sanctioned by the District Local Boards. The signs of the coming famine were watched by the Famine Commissioner, who made repeated tours and, in February 1912. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb visited several of the afflicted districts to the great comfort of his people.

The relief measures may be classified as follows:—(a) Suspension and remission of land revenue, (b) Agricultural loans, (c) Drinking water supply, (d) Supply of fodder and cattle camps, (e) Relief works, and (f) Gratuitous relief. Suspensions were on a large scale, for only 43 villages could pay their normal dues, and the payment of arrears was suspended, with the exception of Tagavi arrears. "Tagavi advances" says the Report, have the sanctity of a debt and cannot be suspended "without impairing the moral fibre of the debtor. . . . As a piece of moral strategy they have an invaluable use," and accordingly Rs. 14,30,000 were sanctioned for Tagavi, of which over 12 lakhs were advanced. A number of irrigational wells were sunk with the help of these loans. To improve the supply of drinking water, economy was enforced in Baroda City and nearly 400 wells were sunk in the State.

The supply of fodder gave the greatest difficulty. Surplus stocks had been sold and exported in good years, there was general unpreparedness for the famine, and requisitions for fodder were often misleading. Eventually the Baroda Government had to maintain fodder depots for the whole year, and distributed over 322 lakhs lbs. among the several districts, buying the fodder at rates varying from Rs. 15 Rs.31 4-0 for 1,000 lbs. The nett loss to Government this—since they sold at a consistently cheap rate—amounted to over two lakhs of rupees. Private enterprise was unable to co-operate, an attempt was made but failed, owing to the shortage of wagons. "The wagon famine proved worse than the fodder famine. The Coronation Durbar at Delhi had diverted all available wagons, to the north; and the grass merchants returned dejected and complaining about the utter impossibility to remove their grass consig ments to Kadi. The Railway Officials had a roaring time, and the petty underlings a roaring trade in the supply of waggons; and the question of transporting our forest grass became one of serious moment". But the Famine Commissioner points out that it is doubtful whether that form of charitable relief can be long continued, observing that in British India a "proper line of demarcation was drawn between state relief and charitable relief, and the functions of each properly discriminated. With us in Baroda, both these functions devolved on Government in the absence of any large private choritable funds; and it is a question for consideration of the same policy can be wisely adopted again, should such a contingency unfortunately recur." A number of other problems connected with the sale of forther are discussed, and, as a remedy for the wagon famine, it is suggested that the State should keep a locomotive and a few wagons in reserve to be run in times of difficulty on its own and foreign lines.

The deportion of cattle is pronounced to have been a failure, and a pathetic picture is drawn of the scene in the Vajpur forest, to which 100,000 cattle are said to have been driven. "Wild beasts in the forest revelled in the feast of cattle brought to their dens; and with Rabaris dead or dying, the cattle roamed from place to place falling victims to exhaustion to beast of prey or to disease. A few Rabaris died of fever, and the whole class of Rabaris was thereupon "seized with a moral panic." Elsewhere foot and mouth disease and rinderpest caused many deaths and of upwards of 7,000 ownerless cattle received in the various camps only about 1,500 survived. The conclusion is that "if it is financially feasible to take the grass to the cattle, it is a much more effective means of saving the agricultural livestock"; and it is a tribute to the Government's method of relief that in the Kadi and Amrely districts, where a census has been taken, the number of cattle decreased only by about 10 per cent. Thus a reputation of the fearful loss of cattle, which characterised the 1900 famine has been prevented.

Elaborate programmes of relief works had already been prepared, and about two-and-a-quarter lakhs were spent in carrying them out. Railway work was undertaken in Kadi and the Amreli district, and it was found that the average labourer prefers the ordinary contract wage to the subsistence wage paid on relief works. Irrigation works and road construction also formed part of the relief programme—the total daily average of persons relieved being 8,240. Gratuitous relief up to Rs. 12,436 was given; and, among the points of general interest in the section of the Report dealing with relief, it should be noted that the Compulsory Education Act was not formally suspended, but leave facilities were liberally given and fines were kept in abeyance for a time. A Social Service League was started by the students at Baroda College and did valuable work.

Timely rains saved the situation, and it is confidently anticipated that a few good seasons will repair the damage done. The famine had no appreciable effect on the health of the people or on the criminal statistics. There was a heavy loss of cows but not of plough cattle the area under cultivation has but slightly declined. The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 20,7329—less than half the amount spent in 1900 and more than double what was spent in 1905. Three-fourths of this amount is covered by Tagavi advances alone, and when it is remembered that a large percentage of these agricultural loans is recovered in the end, the not total expenditure may be regarded as not exceeding 5 lakhs The supervision charges work out to only one and a half per cent. The Report concludes with a number of suggestions for the future guidance of the State, emphasizing the necessity of storing fodder reserves and suggesting means by which this may be done with the help of Co-operative Credit Societies.

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Monday, 17th March, 1913.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

"THOUGH dark be our sorrows to-day we'll forget them."—So sang Thomas Moore, the darling of the London drawing-rooms, the genteel poet who harnessed the wild and poignant Irish melodies to the smooth sentimentality of his polished verse. In his song, "St. Patrick's Day," he has failed, as elsewhere, to convey the real spirit of Gaelic poetry. What else indeed could one expect of a man who transmuted the bitter anticipation of revenge which is breathed in the "Shan Van Vogh" into the simpering commonplaces of "Love's Young Dream?" It is not in such words as Moore has fitted to the ancient melody that the feeling which is inspired by this anniversary of Ireland's patron saint is echoed; and so, justly enough, there is hardly an Irishman who remembers more than the first line or so of the words, though every note of the tune is held in his memory. How dear to all the sons and daughters of Erin is the tradition of St. Patrick. The Shamrock, which they wear to-day, is his own emblem, and commemorates not only their reverence for the Saint, but also that deep love of their country which is implanted in every Irish heart. We have grown so accustomed to thinking that every one of the name of Patrick must necessarily be of Irish blood, that we sometimes forget that the most famous of all Patricks was of Roman descent, in spite of the ancient jingle which avers that "his father was O'Shaughnessy, his mother was O'Grady."

St. Patrick was undoubtedly well-connected, but not with either of these good old families. His father was a Roman deacon of noble birth who lived with his family in a province which was raided by the lawless Scots in the year 411. Amongst other spoils of war which were carried off by the free-booters, was a large number of prisoners. The little lad, Patrick, was of the unhappy company, and he became the property of an Irish cattle-owner, who treated him with great severity. Patrick was set to herd cattle on Slemish Mountain. The soft and beautiful landscape lay beneath his gaze as he tended his cattle and dreamed his dreams. In the midst of hardships the flame of his spirit burned bright and pure; and, if he thought that angels walked with him on those lovely heights, who shall dare to say that he was deceived? After six years of bondage Patrick escaped to England, and he used his liberty to prepare himself for ministry amongst the heathen Irish. After some years of preparation he returned to the land of his captivity, and began one of the most famous missionary campaigns which the world has ever known. Tradition has credited him with countless miracles and works of wonder, but out of all the legends that have grown up round his name, the truth of his splendid achievements can be sifted. He found Ireland heathen, he left it Christian; he found it sunk in ignorance and darkness, he left it the school of the western world, to which the most famous men of the time flocked eagerly. He turned the barbaric energy of its wild peoples to his own high purpose. The "Isle of Saints," people called it, before its fair record was defaced by the unhappy and blood-stained events which followed in later years.

It is no wonder then that the Irish of a later day should revere that strong and tender personality; for; the memory of St. Patrick is not likely to die out while nearly every hill and valley in Ireland claims to have been trodden by his ministering feet. The dear name is represented in every county. Many a well and spring bears his blessing, and is said to be a fount of healing. Outside Downpatrick no fewer than nine springs are called after him. There the poor folk kneel, too humble to be wise, and make their simple prayers while the bubbling water gushes over the stones. Such memories as this they hold, the exiled Irish who are scattered all over the world, such recollections come to them to-day as they look at the withered springs of Shamrock, the little leaves which sprang from the Irish sod, and once flourished greenly in the soft air of the beloved land. A man's nationality is in his blood. No alien sky can burn or freeze it out of him and part of the Celt's sad inheritance is his inability to forget. In his voice there lingers the soft tone of Irish speech, and in his heart there dwells for ever the passionate remembrance of the land that gave him birth.

THE SITE OF NEW DELHI. WISDOM is justified of her children; and the experts' original choice of the southern site for the erection of the capital has now been confirmed by the Government of India, after a long and careful investigation. Strong objections have been urged against the selection of the new site, the chief of which was that it separated the British from the Moghul capital and that the new city, built at a distance of over three miles from the present large and thriving town, would be Delhi only in name. The site itself came in for criticism on the ground that it was a place of tombs, and that during the long hot weather when the officials are luxuriating at Simla and all the new buildings and bungalows are empty, the whole place will be deserted as the grave. There was, besides, the serious sentimental objection that the alternative site had been chosen by the Sovereign himself who had with his own hands laid the foundation of the new capital on a spot which is now to be abandoned. These were grave considerations not lightly to be dismissed; and when Sir Bradford Leslie, who knew Delhi and India, came forward with an attractive scheme for the restoration of old Delhi and the reclamation of insalubrious areas, many believed that Government would in turn abandon the southern site and build upon the historic ground which the new scheme appeared to save.

We are heartily glad that after a patient hearing in which we can well believe none of these objections were ignored, the Government of India have adhered to the recommendations of the experts and have decided to go on with the erection of a modern city. They have braved criticism and even taunts in doing so; and it cannot have been easy for them to vacate a position which the Sovereign Lord of the Empire had chosen for his Indian capital. But they have the support of the military and the medical authorities, and they are backing up the judgment of men specially qualified to speak. That is the aspect of the question that will appeal most forcibly to public opinion both in India and in Europe. A standing obstacle in the way of the regeneration of India is the difficulty of applying the principles of modern science to undertakings carried out in this country. Means and ways and the whole conditions of labour are different from those that prevail in Europe. On the other hand, by the time an expert has been in the country long enough to understand the people and their methods, he has probably lost touch with the best ideas upon his subject at home. But here is a case in which the very best and most modern ideas may be applied with the greatest chance of success that has ever occurred in the time of the British Raj Town planning and city-improvement have been before the municipalities of Europe for fifty or sixty years. In Germany and America experiments still go on in the improvement and beautification of existing towns and the Garden cities of England are now famous all over the world. But here in India, in Bombay and in Calcutta, where the need for improvement and the extension of municipal boundaries is more urgent and more crying than it ever was in any part of Europe, the authorities are still hampered by the use of methods that were discarded in Europe, a generation ago. The worst of it is that all of us who reside in these cities suffer in pocket for little or no result, and the cost of living has risen and is still rising without a corresponding increase in comfort or improvement in the conditions of life. That is admitted.

Now comes the chance of a century, and an opportunity which has already been noticed all over the world; and the Government of India are asked to build a town which shall be a model not only for India but for the whole eastern hemisphere and for the bigger half of the human race. They have the advantage of the best advice that the United Kingdom can provide, and the no less necessary advice of the best official opinion in India. The best ways and means and the most intimate knowledge of the conditions of labour in India, are at their disposal; and it would have been a pity, and almost a shame, if they had neglected the chance. Happily they have taken it. Lord Hardinge's courage has carried him through a difficult and unpleasant task; for it can give the Viceroy and his council no pleasure even now to think of a ceremony which turned out a fiasco, or to move so far away from the older town. The difficulties are not yet over, and have, in truth, only begun; for, up to the present time, the discussion has been purely academic, and the first stroke of pick or shovel has not yet been heard. The architectural difficulties also still remain and are likely to increase as time goes on; for the new Delhi like ancient Rome will not be built in a day, and obstacles are sure to crop up in unexpected places. But the principle has been accepted. A sure foundation has been laid. Air and space will inform the minds of architects and builders, and there will be at least the hope of the construction of a city that alone among all the cities of the East shall be both beautiful and healthy. The distance from the old town is not so great as to dissociate the lives of the two residential quarters, or to require a new name for the capital. Delhi the site has been called from time immemorial and Delhi it still will be. Motor-cars and electric tram-cars make little of three miles; and the very contrast between the old quarter of the city and the new will, we believe, emphasize in the minds of the Indian people the difference between Moghul and British Government, and show them that the British in India desire to bestow upon the country of their adoption the best that they themselves possess and the most enlightened results of modern science and skill.

A LAUDABLE REFORM MOVEMENT. THE Hindu festival of the Holi comes off in a few days; and, as it is notorious as a time of licence and rowdiness, causing it to be quite a nuisance to the other communities of the city as well as to the respectable classes of the Hindus themselves, a laudable effort was made two years ago by some among the latter to bring about a reform in the way of observing these holidays. The Holi festival Reform Association Committee has just published a report of what it did on the occasion of last year's festival, from which it is clear that the reformers are in earnest in their efforts to purify this religious as well as seasonal feast of its objectionable features. Throughout the city, from Colaba in the extreme south to Mahim and Sion in the north, they were busy during last year's Holi holidays for four days and more, holding meetings and concerts, addressing the people and in various other ways trying to wean the ignorant masses from their former ways. They were so far successful that the popular opinion which is quoted in the report was that, in a few years, the festival would be thoroughly purged of its most objectionable accompaniments. But, for this salutary result, the efforts of the reformers must be continuous and persistent. They do well to be active during the festival itself by holding their own gatherings to draw off the people from their traditional assemblies on this occasion where obscenity and rowdiness usually prevail. But they should, at other times, also endeavour, by means of lectures and other discourses, to instruct the people on the right lines. Some official heads of Hinduism possessing great influence with the masses, like the Acharya of Dwarka, have countenanced the movement which ought to be greatly helped by their support. This spontaneous movement for reform is fraught, we believe, with great possibilities for the future, as, if they succeed in their immediate object with regard to this Holi festival, the beneficial results cannot but react on the other festivals which too have some objectionable features, though not to the same extent, and also in the general behaviour and manners and morals of the masses. The Committee, therefore, does important work indirectly for Hindu reform in general, and the Presidency Social Reform Association is well advised in aiding it with contributions to its funds which, we are sorry to find, were rather low last year, on account of the greater needs of the Gujarat Famine Fund. A conversation held by the Committee sometime after the Holi on the grounds of the Old Bombay Exhibition was unusually successful in drawing attention of all classes to its laudable objects, and we hope another such large social gathering will be held this year.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION SCHEME. IN our news columns we publish the text of the report of the Committee appointed to examine into the Back Bay Reclamation scheme, together with an explanatory Press Note and an additional minute by Sir Henry Procter, one of the members of the Committee. It is satisfactory to find that the Committee is unanimously in favour of the scheme and considers that, provided no financial loss is incurred, the sooner the work is undertaken the better. Government in its note reassures the Committee that no burden on the taxpayers will be involved and calculates that the work should be completed within eight years. It reiterates the opinion that as it will be a productive work of Imperial as well as of local utility, it should be taken in hand without delay. The report will set at rest any feeling of apprehension which existed at the outset that the provision of sites close to the business centre would interfere with the development of the northern portion of the Island or of Slsette; for, the Committee is of opinion that the one will not affect the other in any way whatever. Sir Henry Procter's minute is not in opposition to the report of his colleagues but is dictated by a desire that in the event of the Government of India refusing financial assistance the undertaking shall be open to private enterprise. All are agreed as to the desirability of avoiding delay in getting to work.

CHINA AND JAPAN. THE Japanese Minister to Peking, whilst at Changchun, gave it as his opinion that the time is ripe to enter into an economic alliance with China, not only because of her vested rights in Manchuria, but because of her commercial intercourse with the whole of China. Such an alliance would be of undoubted advantage to both countries and might easily be arranged, for it would bring no protest from any of the other Powers. The suggestion, though put forth by Japan, is not opposed by China and it transpires that President Yuan is strongly in favour of the improvement of Sino-Japanese relations. Though the political situation of China is still in a chaotic state, it is said to be but an imaginary fear to suppose that the present political equilibrium may be undermined at any moment. Formerly China relied on America as her most trustworthy friend, but the great distance that separates America from China and sundry other reasons have turned the attention of China towards Japan, although the average Japanese official and merchant would prefer to deal with the Russian.

AVIATION AND WAR. HOME papers have recently published severe criticisms of the slackness of the War Office in building up an aerial fleet. At the end of last year, it was shown that the French army possessed a completely equipped fleet of 400 aeroplanes, ready for instant mobilization. German aerial forces take second place. Italy possesses 200 aeroplanes. Both Russia and Austria-Hungary possess military air-craft in large numbers. Against this the aerial strength of Great Britan, according to a recent statement from the Secretary of War, was less than thirty, although the Navy owns a few more machines of a different type. Owing to lack of official encouragement the British aviation industry was reported to be dying and that several aeroplane constructors were about to close their works. The War Office seems, however, suddenly to have wakened up to a sense of what is expected of it and the new estimates provide for an expenditure of close on a quarter of a million sterling for aerial purposes.

THEIR Excellencies Lord and Lady Sydenham gave a farewell reception on Friday evening to the members and Officers of the Bombay Legislative Council and their wives at Malabar Point.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "Egypt" arrived in London, on the evening of the 14th instant.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "Ceylon" arrived in London, on the evening of the 14th instant.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

EUROPE'S ARMED PEACE.

TURKISH FINANCES.

ABDUL HAMID'S DIARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Feb. 29.

Hopes of an early peace continue to strengthen in all the European capitals. It is reported that Turkey is seeking to open negotiations direct with Bulgaria. The subject was discussed at the Ambassadors' Conference, but the Powers will do nothing until Turkey has submitted a fresh basis for negotiation. According to a Vienna correspondent, the belief in an impending improvement of the Austro-Russian situations is steadily gaining ground. Rumours are circulated that the Nothern State Railway has received orders to prepare immeaditely a large number of troop train to bring reservists home from Galicia. If confirmed, they would lend consistency to the view that an Austro-Russian understanding on the military issue is already far advanced. The "Reichspost," however, states that the military precautions in the south-east of the monarchy will not be couhtermanded for the present.

As regards Bulgaria and Roumania, this question was also discussed by the Ambassadors, and the representatives of the Powers at Bucharest will collectively ask the Roumanian Cabinet to agree, not only to mediation, but to the arbitration of the Powers. Should the Bucharest Cabinet prove reluctant, Roumania would be put on the same footing as Bulgaria by being informed that she must consider herself at liberty to veto the solution arrived at between the Cabinets. The Constantinople police have discovered a conspiracy against the Government and the Committee of Union and Progress, which is alleged to have been organized by Hutfi Bey, secretary to Prince Seba ed Din. Nine other persons are stated to be involved in the plot, including four officers, among them being Major Yussuf Safvet, formerly Military Governor of Constantinople. Several of the conspirators have been arrested, and the others are either in hiding or have escaped. The smartness of the secret service agents appears to have nipped in the bud the plans of the enemies of the Government before they had spread to dangerous dimensions.

THE NEXT STEP BY THE POWERS.

An inspired statement in the "Lokalanzeiger" says:—"Now that Bulgaria, as well as Rumania, has declared its willingness to accept the mediation of the Powers, the latter will hasten to formulate their proposals for a compromise and will present them to the Bukarest and Sofia Governments. It may be presumed that the Conference of Ambassadors in London will occupy itself with this task at its next meeting on Thursday, and it is further to be expected that the representatives of the Powers will resume intensive work on the Albanian problem, and that Russia and Austria will, on this occasion, submit declarations revealing a mutual spirit of concession in the frontier questions. A further demonstration of this spirit is anticipated in a statement which Count Benckendorff, Russian Ambassador in London, is expected to make that his Government acquiesces in the incorporation of Scutari in the future autonomous Albania. Similar conciliatory declarations are expected from the Austrian representative."

EUROPE'S ARMED PEACE.

The Paris "Journal" publishes an interview which its correspondent at Berlin has had with General von der Gotz, the well-known German officer, upon the present military situation. The General said he could not understand the feeling which prevailed in France, a country which from a military point of view occupied an exceptional position. It was too easily forgotten that Germany had to face two frontiers that of France on her west and Russia on her east. The French newspapers declared that uneasiness was felt in Germany, because there was an intention in France, to re-establish the three years' term of service. "I do not believe in this uneasiness," said the general. "I don't see the reason for it; let each one act as he pleases. General von der Goltz emphasised the pacific sentiments of the German Empire and said, "I shall not see another war and I hope that neither will our children. It is paradoxical, but true, to say the more one arms, the more one maintains the peace. A weakened people may give rise to covetousness; but grave motives are necessary to set two strong and great nations at each other. A war in Europe would be a war for the whole of Europe, and we shall not see that."

Speaking with reference to the Balkan war, General von der Goltz said Adrianople is not a formidable fortress, as is generally believed. The defensive system is primitive. "I cannot think of Adrianople without thinking of Plevna. Open trenches, batteries open to the sky, and as for the forts, it is better not to speak of them. The only real improvement was the construction of a system of wire entanglements." In conclusion, the General referred to the defence of Scutari. This, he said, and that of Adrianople constituted the two fine deeds of the war in the unfortunate campaign of Turkey.

THE TSAR AND M. POINCARE.

The following is the text of the Tsar's letter to M. Poincare on the occasion of the latter's election to the Presidency. M. le President, great and good friend:—"I desire to address to you my congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of your election to the Presidency and your entry upon the exercise of your high functions. At this moment I have at heart the desire to repeat to you how imbued I am with the idea that the alliance between France and Russia is in consonance both with the sentiments and interests of the two peoles, while at the same time it remains an effective factor of the peace of Europe. "Emanating from the very heart of two great nations, consecrated by twenty years of fruitful existence, this alliance constitutes the basis of the foreign policy which I have traced for my Government. For it to bear all the fruits it is capable of giving, constant collaboration and permanent contact between the Cabinets of Paris and St. Petersburg appear to me to be indispensable. "It was in this spirit that you exercised your power as head of the French Government before you assumed the highest office of the Republic. Believe me, M. le President, I am particularly grateful to you for it. Being desirous of offering a further proof of my sincere attachment to France, and of my esteem and personal friendship for yourself, I am pleased to confer upon you to-day my Order of St. Andrew, of which I send you herewith the insignia, together with my best wishes for the prosperity of

(*Continued on page* 10.)

[illegible]AN ALLIES' DEMANDS.

[illegible]ERS TO OBTAIN A REVISION.

BULGARIANS COMPLAIN OF PERSECUTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SOFIA, Mar. 14.

The reply of the Allies to the Powers' Note accepts mediation on the following conditions.

Firstly :—The cession of all territory westward of a line between Rodosto, Care and Malatra, excluding Gallipoli, but including Adrianople and Scutari.

Secondly :—The cession of the Ægean Islands

Thirdly :—The cession of Crete.

Fourthly :—The payment of an indemnity, the amount of which is to be fixed when peace is definitely concluded; the compensation of private parties; the Allies to participate in the deliberations in connection with the indemnity.

Fifthly :—The Allies reserve the right to settle by treaty the treatment of their subjects and trade in Turkey, and other questions of an ecclesiastical nature.

Sixthly :—The hostilities to continue

TURKEY WILL NOT ACCEPT NEW CONDITIONS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Mar. 14.

All the newspapers declare that the new peace conditions are unacceptable and that it is preferable to continue the war. The Government has made arrangements with the Council of the Ottoman Debt, whereby the latter advances £200,000 sterling immediately, and a further £200,000 sterling up to June.

UNACCEPTABLE TERMS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Mar. 16.

It is semi-officially stated that the Allies' terms are not acceptable to the Porte, which will await the receipt of them from the Powers. Meanwhile, military operations are being actively continued.

LONDON, Mar. 15.

The peace terms of the Allies are generally regarded as complicating the situation, as they are unacceptable.

MEETING OF AMBASSADORS.

LONDON, Mar. 15.

At a prolonged meeting of Ambassadors in London the Allies' reply to the Powers' Note was considered.

No secret was made of the fact that the conditions are regarded as extravagant. Nevertheless, the Ambassadors do not consider that the door of mediation is closed. The next step is that the Powers will make representations to the Allies, and it is hoped that, as the result, terms will be arranged, which will form a more suitable basis for the conclusion of peace.

POSITION IN SCUTARI.

CETINJE, Mar. 14.

The Powers asked Montenegro to allow the civil population to leave Scutari. Montenegro replied that she could only allow foreigners to leave.

BULGARIA AND HER ALLIES.

SOFIA, Mar. 16.

In the Chamber, yesterday, the Opposition criticised the Government policy regarding the Allies, alleging that the Greeks and Servians were persecuting the Bulgarians and had occupied territories with a view to denationalising them and that the Balkan Union was endangered by the territorial ambition of Greece and Servia. Some speakers claimed that Solonika should not be given to Greece.

"HAMIDIEH" SINKS SERVIAN TRANSPORTS.

ATHENS, Mar. 15.

The Turkish warship "Hamidieh", in her raid in the Adriatic, engaged three Greek steamers used as Servian transports, burning two and sinking one. Two other similar transports, in the service of Servia, were struck by shells, four seamen being killed.

DEADLOCK CAUSED BY SERVIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 16.

The following special cable dated (London), March 15, is issued by the *Statesman* :—

THE latest special cables indicate that, notwithstanding the imminent prospect of the fall of Adrianople, and possibly of Scutari also, Turkey refuses to comply with the Allies' new terms, fearing a fresh revolution, and believing that the Powers will refuse mediation until the terms are modified. The chief source of the deadlock is Servia's stubborn insistence on obtaining full facilities in the Adriatic Sea.

BOMBAY POOR MOSLEMS' MISSION

News received by the mail yesterday, by the young Men's Mahomedan Association, states that the Bombay Poor Moslem Medical Mission had at its field hospital, at Omarli at Chatalja Lines, 70 wounded Turkish soldiers during the week, out of which 20 were cured and sent to the seat of war. The cold is excessive, it being 16 degress belows freezing point, and the snow is two feet deep, with a continuous downpour of rain.

JAPANESE FINANCE.

TOKIO, Mar. 16.

Replying to the bankers' protest against the introduction of foreign capital, Baron Takahashi said that further loans would possibly be necessary, but precautions would be taken to prevent any damage to domestic markets.

The Diet, after a heated discussion, has passed the Budget by a majority of five.

SOUTH AFRICA.

LOAN TO BE RAISED IN LONDON.

READY RESPONSE TO A CALL TO ARMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CAPETOWN, Mar. 15.

In the House of Assembly, General Smuts, the Minister of Finance, introducing the Budget, said that further borrowing powers to the extent of £1,926,000 were required during 1913-14. The Government proposed shortly to raise the money in London, also a loan in South Africa, for the purpose of funding the floating debt, which, since the establishment of the Union, had increased by £3,699,000.

AN EXAMPLE TO ENGLAND.

General Smuts stated that the exports amounted to £63,262,000, compared with £57,308,000 in the previous year. He mentioned that between 52,000 and 53,000 men had come forward to form a defence force, instead of 15,000 as anticipated. The Government had provisionally decided on a force of from 24,060 to 25,000.

GREAT AMERICAN STORM.

NUMEROUS CASUALTIES AND VAST DAMAGE.

LONDON, Mar. 14.

Terrific storms are reported from the southern territories of the United States.

Owing to cloud-bursts a score of lives have been lost, while many persons have been injured.

A cyclone in Buenos Ayres caused numerous casualties and did vast damage to property.

NEW YORK, Mar. 15.

Sixty deaths are already reported as the result of a cyclone in Louisiana, Texas, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee.

A tornado a mile wide levelled the buildings in its path.

It is estimated that the Chicago and Northern Illinois Railway has suffered damage to the extent of a million dollars

LORD ROBERTS' CAMPAIGN.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM SHOWN AT WOLVERHAMPTON.

LONDON, Mar. 15.

Earl Roberts received an ovation at Wolverhampton yesterday evening, when he spoke at two meetings in connection with his campaign regarding National Service. There were several thousand people at each meeting, and the Mayor presided. A vast throng also filled the market-place, where extracts from Lord Roberts's speeches were thrown on a cinematograph screen.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

MORE MONEY FOR AVIATION AND TERRITORIALS.

LONDON, Mar. 16.

The Army Estimates show a net increase of £360,000. The estimates provide £234,000 for aviation.

The increases are principally under the heads of the Army Medical Service, the Territorials, education, supplies, quartering, clothing and remounts.

LONDON'S WATER.

HUGE RESERVOIR OPENED AT CHINGFORD.

LONDON, Mar. 15.

Their Majesties were warmly cheered this afternoon, when driving through the City and the East End to inaugurate a new reservoir at Chingford, which is capable of providing two-thirds of London's water supply.

The sun was shining, and their Majesties drove in an open carriage. Arches of flowers had been erected in the East End, and six hundred children sang the National Anthem.

Special precautions were taken to ensure no interference by the Suffragettes.

NEW SOUTH WALES LOAN.

LONDON, Mar. 15.

A New South Wales loan will be issued shortly of three millions sterling. The price will be 98. The loan bears interest at the rate of four per cent.

STATE BANK FOR INDIA.

CORRECTED MESSAGE.

Reuter has issued a correction of its message summarising the special article, which has appeared in *The Times*, advocating the establishment of a State Bank in India.

The first paragraph of the message should now read :—

In a special article, to-day, *The Times* gives grounds for the establishment of a State Bank in India. It considers that the circumstances which fifteen years ago were unfavourable thereto have largely disappeared. The first step would be the consolidation of the three large Presidency banks, which remain inadequately capitalised, and are incapable of attaining full development, which would be possible if all parts of the country were open to them.

DELAY IN PERSIA.

STRONG ARTICLE IN "THE TIMES."

DENIAL THAT RUSSIAN TROOPS OUGHT TO GO.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Mar. 15.

The Times, commenting upon a series of articles from its Teheran correspondent, headed "Delay in Persia", says that the country would be in a parlous state if there were no Russian or British representatives within a thousand miles of the frontier. The journal refutes the idea that if the Russian troops were withdrawn Persia would speedily find salvation. It thinks that anarchy would speedily become more general.

The Times regards with misgiving the policy of Britain to strive to prop up the failing strength of Persian rule, and do nothing more.

It concludes : "Sir Edward Grey may be right in holding that every possible remedy, however slender, should be tried before we face the unwelcome alternative, but the risks of continued inaction are considerable."

TEHERAN, Mar. 14.

The Customs employe who shot at M. Constant, and killed Mme. Constant recently, has been arrested, and will be tried for murder.

MAWSON EXPEDITION

AURORA'S FLIGHT THROUGH PACK ICE.

HOBART, Mar. 14.

The "Aurora" has returned here without Dr. Mawson and his party of six.

HOBART, Mar. 15.

Accounts of her experiences show that the "Aurora" herself was for some time in considerable danger. There were provisions for only one year on board, making starvation likely if she were caught in the ice. She made full speed day and night, threading her way through vast fields of pack ice, and took Wild and a party of eight off on Feb. 22nd.

NEW BRITISH TERRITORY.

Wild reported that the party had taken possession, for Great Britain, of all the land from Kaiser Wilhelm's Land to Long. 191° 30'. E., and to Lat. 67° 30'. S. They named the territory King George V Land.

INTER-'VARSITY SPORTS.

RECORD FOR THE LONG JUMP.

LONDON, Mar. 14.

The weather to-day on the occasion of the Inter-Varsity Sports at Queen's Club was dull and cheerless. There were six thousand spectators.

King George and the Prince of Wales were present.

Oxford and Cambridge tied with five events each.

The following are the results :—

Cambridge won the Hundred (Mackintosh, 10 2/5 seconds); the Hurdles (Ashington, 16 1/5 seconds); the Half-Mile (Ashington, 2 mins. 1/5 sec.); the Quarter-Mile (Davies, 51 secs.); and the Long Jump (Ashington, 23 ft. 5½ in. an Inter-'Varsity record.)

Oxford won Putting the Weight (Zeigler, 43ft. 3in.); the High Jump (Crossley, 5ft. 8in.); the Mile (Jackson, 4 mins. 24 1/5 secs.), the Three Miles (Gaussen, 14 mins. 47 secs.); and Throwing the Hammer (Zeigler, 1.2ft. 7in.).

LADY CLIFFORD.

ACCRA, Mar. 14.

Lady Clifford is quite out of danger and is regaining her strength.

ADDRESS TO THE THRONE.

LONDON, Mar. 14.

The House of Commons have agreed to the Address to the Throne.

BOXING IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Mar. 15.

"Gunboat" Smith knocked "Bombardier" Wells out, in a boxing contest here, in the second round.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Mar. 15.

The deaths are announced of the Bishop of Lichfield, and of the author, Mr. William Hales White, better known as "Mark Rutherford."

[The Rt. Rev. the Hon. Augustus Legge, D.D., Bishop of Lichfield, was the sixth son of the 4th Earl of Dartmouth. He was born on the 28th of November, 1839. Having been educated at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford, he was ordained in 1864, and was nominated Hon. Canon of Rochester and Chaplain to Bishop Thorold of Rochester, in 1877. Later he became Vicar of Lewisham and knew Dean of Greenwich. During the same year he married Fanny daughter of the late W. B. Stopford, of Drayton House, Thrapston.]

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday last by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette," were :—Sir Daniel and Lady Hamilton, Lady Procter, and the Hon. Mr. Justice C. B. McLeod, and Mrs. McLeod.

TARIFF REFORM.

NO PEACE AMONG UNIONISTS.

LIMIT OF COMPROMISE REACHED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Mar. 15.

The Liberal papers make a feature of Mr. Austen Chamberlain's speech before the Tariff Reform League, on the 13th inst., a similar utterance of his yesterday, and the proceedings themselves of the Tariff Reform League. They attribute the tone of his remarks to the selection of an avowed Free-Fooder, in the person of Colonel Weston, as candidate at the by-election at Kendal.

Mr. Goulding, M. P., in a speech last evening, said that, if he had a vote at Kendal, he would not support what he described as a "back number" like Weston.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain was the guest of the Tariff Reform dinner last night. He said that the limit of compromise had been reached. The whole party must accept the Edinburgh policy, if the compromise was to endure.

Mr. Chaplin said it was idle to pretend that there was peace in the Party, when there was no peace.

BIRTHDAY SHILLING FUND.

LONDON, Mar. 14.

Mr. Chamberlain's Birthday Shilling Fund has totalled 114,821 shillings, which sum has been handed to the Tariff Reform League.

LORD WILLINGDON.

FAREWELL RECEPTION BY EARL BRASSEY.

LONDON, MAR. 15.

Earl Brassey gave a farewell reception last night for Lord and Lady Willingdon at 24, Park-lane. The many distinguished guests included leaders of society and members of the Cabinet, among whom were Lord Crewe, Mr. Harcourt, Colonel Seely, and Mr. H. Pike Pease.

GUN-FIRE FROM AIRSHIPS.

IMPORTANT RESULT OF GERMAN TRIAL.

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Mar. 15,

During a Zeppelin airship trial today in a strong wind, a machine-gun on the upper deck fired five hundred rounds of ball cartridge. The gun was handled with ease and precision. The results of the experiment are regarded as being most important.

ARMY RACQUETS.

INDIAN OFFICER BEATEN IN CHALLENGE ROUND.

LONDON, Mar. 16.

In the challenge round of the Army Racquets singles, Captain Luther, Yorkshire Light Infantry, beat Captain Muir, 15th Sikhs, 15-6, 12-15, 9-15, 15-8, 15-7.

POLO AT HOME.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORMED

LONDON, Mar. 15.

A meeting of clubs affiliated to the County Polo Association have resolved, in view of the growing popularity of polo and the increasing number of members of county clubs, to form a National Association and to ask the Hurlingham Club to receive a deputation, with regard to future legislation.

BRITAIN'S AIRSHIPS.

GOVERNMENT TO ORGANIZE THE FLEET.

LONDON, Mar. 15.

The Daily Telegraph says it is believed that the Government has decided that the time has come to develop the aerial fleet and possibly create a new department, the head of which will be responsible to Parliament, with a Director of Aviation.

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR.

LONDON, Mar. 15.

Mr. Olney has declined the offer of the post of United States Ambassador to Great Britain.

FOOTBALL AT HOME.

LONDON, Mar. 15.

In the Rugby international at Twickenham to-day, England beat Scotland by three points to nil.

In an Association football international at Dublin, Scotland beat Ireland by two goals to one.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 16.

The *Statesman* publishes the following special cablegram dated London, Mar. 15 :—Yesterday's match at Twickenham between England and Scotland resulted as follows: —England 3 points, Scotland, 0.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose, for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

CANADA'S NAVY.

GOVERNMENT NOT DETERRED.

MEASURES AGAINST THE OBSTRUCTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.

OTTAWA, Mar. 15.

Mr. Borden, replying to the congratulations of the Premier of British Columbia regarding his naval policy, said that the Government was firmly determined to press its proposal to a conclusion, notwithstanding unworthy obstruction.

OTTAWA, Mar. 16

With a view to checking the obstruction of the naval debate, the Government has intimated that it will enforce the rule obliging members to confine their remarks to the clause under discussion.

During Friday's debate the Government secured majorities on points of order raised against Opposition speakers. The Chairman, at the instance of Mr. Borden, ruled that both of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's amendments were out of order, on the ground that the Bill had received the assent of the Crown. The Opposition then moved that the Chairman leave the Chair. This point was debated the whole of Saturday.

SIR S. SAMUEL'S SEAT.

LONDON, Mar. 14.

The hearing of the Samuel case was resumed to-day.

Mr. Danckwerts, on behalf of Sir Stuart Samuel, cited various Acts ranging from William III to George IV, in support of the contention that the transactions with the Secretary of State for India-in-Council were not covered by the law relating to the vacation of seats.

ALLEGED TORTURE.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST CALCUTTA POLICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 15.

This morning serious allegations were made before the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, of the torturing of a prisoner under trial, which resulted in an enquiry by the Fifth Presidency Magistrate. H. B. Dass, it is said, was arrested on Thursday last by the Calcutta Police, on a charge of theft of jewellery from his aunt. The property was recovered from a tank attached to the accused's house, and it is reported that his confession was recorded.

He was yesterday placed before the Fifth Presidency Magistrate, who, after recording evidence, postponed the further hearing of the case, and remanded him to jail. This morning, it is alleged that he was found in a precarious condition, and made a statement to the jail authorities alleging that the had been torturd.

The result of the enquiry is not yet known.

OCTROI AT KARACHI.

ALLEGED IRREGULARITIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Mar. 15.

Replying to an enquiry from the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, with reference to alleged irregularities in obtaining refunds of octroi, the president of the Karachi Municipality states that the matter is still under investigation by the police, that the legal aspect of the question is still under consideration, that no prosecution has yet been filed, and that the Municipality are affording the police all the information available. The irregularities in question are alleged to have occurred in November last.

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 15.

The Allahabad University has established a Faculty of Commerce to its facultiies.

MRS. FULHAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 15.

It is understood, that Mrs. Fulham now in the Central Jail, Naini, will be removed to Hazaribagh, where she will undergo her sentence.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 15.

Mr. Volkers, Secretary to the Railway Board, who has been in ill-health for some time past, will proceed on six months' leave early in May. He is due to retire under the 55 years rule in October.

PLAGUE AT KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Mar. 15.

Plague has re-appeared in Karachi. Yesterday one death from plague was reported in the Sudder Bazar, and one case was repotted in the Bunder quarter.

The concert, to be given in aid of the relatives of the seven men lost by H. M. S. "Persus," will not take place owing to unavoidable circumstances.

AFGHAN AFFAIRS.

SHORTAGE OF GRAIN RESERVE.

AMMUNITION SCARCE AMONG TRIBESMEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 15.

A frontier correspondent reports as follows :—

The Amir will hold the annual Navroz Durbar at Jellalabad on the 22nd of March.

Owing to the scarcity of food grains in Eastern Afghanistan, the reserves in the State granaries at Kabul have fallen below the margin of safety. Orders have been issued to all the Zemindars in Nengrahar and the adjacent tracts to send in at once a seer of wheat for every "jarib" cultivated, pending the reaping of the harvest.

News received in Uro from Kabul shows that Sardar Nasrullah Khan has completely recovered from his serious illness. He recently took to wife the daughter of the late Nur Mahomed Khan, Governor of Jellalabad.

A party of trans-frontiermen looted the village of Deh Bahadur, in the Peshawar district, on the 12th instant. They were intercepted by a detachment of the Khyber Rifles, who recovered the stolen property and captured five men with four rifles.

ADDITIONAL MILITIA.

In connection with the decision of the Kabul Durbar to raise an additional militia for a service on the eastern border, the insurrection in the Khost Valley having shown that the outlying districts were not sufficiently guarded, four thousand recruits are now said to be required, and a proportion of these are being raised from among the Shinwari and Mohmad tribesmen. The Afridis also are being invited to enlist. The service will be local as far as possible, the Khasadars having to hold certain outposts in their own districts.

EFFECTIVENESS OF NAVAL BLOCKADE.

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 16.

Reports which reach Quetta, show that in Western Afghistan and the whole of the Baluchi tracts, the price of ammunition has risen rapidly in the past two years. The modern rifles, supplied by gun-runners to the tribesmen, take cartridges which cannot be got from the Afghan arsenals, and hence the question of regular supplies is a difficult one. The position created is due to the naval blockade of the Mekran coast.

PROGRESS OF DORUNTA CANAL PROJECT.

The one modern irrigation work in Afghanistan is the Dorunta Canal, in the neighbourhood of Jellalabad. The Amir has always shown much personal interest in this project, but its construction has been slow owing to the difficulty of procuring labour. The villagers have had to be impressed, and this has caused local discontent. It has now been decided to send some sappers to carry on the work.

SCENE IN COURT.

TEN PLEADERS ARRESTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 16.

Yesterday there was an unpleasant scene in the Bagerhat Munsiff's Court (Khulna District) which ended in the expulsion of several pleaders from the Court.

In the afternoon, both the Munsiff and the pleaders preferred criminal complaints, charging each other under secs. 342 and 351 of the Penal Code. Ten pleaders were arrested and subsequently released on bail.

DEATH OF MR. G. McKENZIE.

We regret to record the death of Mr. G. McKenzie, head of the firm of Messrs. A. McKenzie and Co., of the Byculla Saw Mills, which occurred on Saturday evening, of enteric. The funeral, on Sunday evening at Sewree, was very largely attended. The Rev. R. M. Gray officiated and among those present were Messrs. K. McKenzie and H. R. Dunk (chief mourners), Sir J. Begbie, the Hon. Mr. H. R. Greaves, Sheriff of Bombay, the Hon. Mr. Marshall Reid, C.I.E. Messrs. Byrne, McIntyre, L. Crawford, A. Williams, Binning, Paterson Brown, Barlow, Plinston, Greig, Comber, Coleman, Ferguson, Harter, Bradbury, M. Leslie, Knowles, O. Marshall, Grant, Stewart, Hall, East, Birch, Hardy, Hunt, Messent, Needham, Brown, Moberley, Hessling, Clement, Harrison, Robinson, Price, Hitchens, Cherry, Webb, Gilchrist, Jones, Bart, Brooke, Cresswell, Gorrie, Tyres, Foulkes, Gaddum, Muller, Ker, Morris, Holmes, Byrne, Procter, Latimer, Shorphs, Rhenius, and representatives of Messrs. McKenzie and Co., and other firms of which the deceased gentleman was a director.

FIRE AT COLABA.

A fire broke out at 9-35 p.m., last night, on Jaitha Plot No. 31 of the Colaba Land and Mill Coy.'s ground, on the west side of the Colaba Main Road. The Jaitha was stacked with the Mitsui Coy.'s cotton. After an hour the fire was well under control, but an immense amount of water was played on, which did much damage to the cotton on the Jaitha's surroundings, spreading right to those situated on the extreme west, owing to the entire absence of drainage. The loss is estimated at not less than sixty thousand rupees. The origin of the fire is not known.

The death is recorded of Captain Kennelm Hill Stenring, Supply and Transport Corps, at the Madras General Hospital. He was the Officer in charge of Supplies, Southern Brigade, and joined this apointment in Madras on the 10th September, 1912. On the 16th February last he was admitted into the General Hospital suffering from acute hepatitis and was operated upon on the 3rd instant. Unfavourable symptoms set in shortly after and he passed away in the 36th year of his age. Captain tenning was a first rate sportsman, and excellent shot and a keen fisherman.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The report of the Committee, appointed in November last to advise Government on certain points connected with the proposed reclamation in Back Bay, is published for general information.

A Press Note says : As some miseonceptions have arisen, the following notes are placed at the disposal of the public.

The area of the proposed reclamation, 1,145, acres, is distributed, under the trial development provisionally adopted, as follows :—

Government House 40 acres, Parks 205 acres, Gardens in the building area 49 acres, Roads and streets 235 acres ; Building land 616 acres.

The cost price on the completion of the reclamation, allowing for payment of interest out of capital during construction, is estimated at Rs. 6·8 per square yard. the cost price of the area under roads and streets is distributed over the other land, the cost price of the latter at the same time is raised to Rs. 9·24 per square yard. If the cost of the Government House grounds and the parks were not charged to the building land, the cost price of the building land, 616 acres, including the cost of the gardens of 49 acres would work out to Rs. 9·24 per square yard. If however, the building land were charged with the whole cost of the reclamation, the cost price of the building land at the date of completion of the work would be Rs. 13 per square yard.

It is proposed that the work of reclamation shall be completed in eight years from the commencement. The work is estimated to cost 325·23 lakhs and this, with interest during construction, will amount to Rs. 388·81 lakhs on completion. The loans, which will require to be raised to meet the expenditure and excess of interests during the first ten years, assuming interest at 3 3-4, will be in lakhs as follows:—1st year Rs. 60·00. 2nd year Rs. 42·79, 3rd year Rs. 44·95, 4th year Rs. 46·64, 5th year Rs. 48·39, 6th year Rs. 50·20 7th year Rs. 52·09, 8th year Rs. 30·93, 9th year Rs. 12·82, 10th year Rs. 12·66.

The annual borrowing required to meet the excess of interest over rents will be reduced to Rs. 10 lakhs in the 22nd year, and to Rs. 5 lakhs in the 37th year. The rents will exceed the interest in the 46th year and, if the excess is not applied thereafter to the reduction of capital, it will rise to Rs. 6 1-2 lakhs of profit per annum in and after the 56th year when it is assumed that the reclaimed land will be wholly leased. If, however, the excess profit is applied to the reduction of the capital debt, the latter will be completely redeemed in the 95th year and the net profit revenue from the rents will thereafter amount to Rs. 31·86 lakhs per annum.

The reclamation is proposed as a productive public work of imperial, as well as of local utility. As such it is held to have a right to take its place with other public works financed from public loans. But, whether the money be raised by public loan or through a guarantee, and whether the security be Imperial or Provincial funds, the work will not constitute a burden on the general taxpayer. It is held to be urgently necessary that the work should be taken in hand without delay because it is anticipated that a strong demand must arise within the next ten years for building land in the vicinity of the business quarters and that the total absence of suitable land to meet this demand must seriously hamper the growth in prosperity of the city, the post and the country which is served by the port.

It may be found practicable to lessen the cost of the land by reducing the rate of progress of the work. The development at present adopted is tentative and is subject to revision by the best expects. Further investigations are required to decide the price at which it will be possible to place the cheapest of the reclaimed land upon the market. These investigations will require a large staff and will take considerable time, and they must be deferred until the reclamation is accepted in principle. The minimum rent at which it will be possible to provide detached houses in gardens on the reclamation cannot, therefore, at present be accurately stated. With the present tentative development, and with the assumption now made that the building land will pay for the open spaces, the cost of the cheaper land might be about Rs. 19 per square yard. Land could probably be priced at Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 per square yard, only if the average price could be reduced to between Rs. 13 and Rs. 16 per square yard.

While Government would be glad if it should be found practicable to provide land for detached residences in gardens at a moderate price, and recognize that this would improve the prospects of the financial success of the reclamation, it must be remembered that this is not the chief object for which the reclamation was projected, and Government have always had in view the undesirability of disturbing existing landed interests by creating a fall in existing values.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

With reference to Government Resolution No. C. W.—10328, appointing a Committee to consider and advise upon certain questions in connection with the proposed reclamation of a portion of the foreshore of Bombay, we have the honour to report that we held seven sittings at which we carefully considered the various points referred to us for our opinion, and we beg to submit the decisions we have unanimously arrived at.

At the outset we desire to record our concurrence with the views of Government, as stated in the opening sentence of the Resolution appointing the Committee, that the visible evidence of the rapid growth in prosperity of the city in the immediate past, the strong probability that the rate of increase will be accelerated in the future, the certainty that this natural growth must be seriously hampered by the entire absence of building land in the vicinity of the business quarters and the undue inflation of land values, which must inevitably ensue, are circumstances which entirely justify the consideration of a scheme for reclaiming a part of the foreshore of Bombay. If, on such consideration, it is found that the project is capable of being carried out without financial loss, we are strongly of the opinion that the sooner it is undertaken, the better it will be from every point of view. The rate at which wages are increasing in the country, and especially in the immediate vicinity of Bombay is of itself a consideration pointing to the probable large increase of the cost of reclamation, if postponed to a later time.

We proceed to answer the points raised in the Government Resolution "seriatim".

(a) "The suitability of the area of the building land between 616 and 671 acres, provided in the scheme."—We are strongly of opinion that, for more reasons than one, the lesser building area of 615 acres be adopted. It should not be forgotten that, for the large population of Bombay, the existing open spaces are quite inadequate. The young generation experiences at present very great difficulty in finding open spaces for sports and play grounds. They are now learning to realise the advantages of physical exercise and, as this

idea is likely to grow, the want of open spaces will be much more keenly felt, and we are strongly of the opinion that to satisfy this demand the area provided in the scheme should not be curtailed. We also feel that any increase in the building area northward beyond that shown in the plan will prevent the free passage of the sea breeze to the buildings to the east and will also mar the beauty of the Secretariat and other public buildings and will seriously affect the open spaces in front of them. The only considertion which would justify the increase of the building area would be one of finance, but as we believe that the scheme, even with the lesser building area, will be a financial success, we would limit the building area to 616 acres.

(b) "The annual demand that may be anticipated for the building land available on the reclamation."—We are of opinion that 60,000 square yards is a reasonable estimate of the land that is likely to be taken up for building purposes in each year, including the area that may be taken up by public bodies.

(c) "The value per square yard which may be taken at the present time for this building land, having regard to existing interests."—We understand this to mean, at what price should the reclaimed land be made available to the public without causing a deterioration in the value of existing landed property in the island. In order to have the most reliable basis for arriving at an estimate we called for statistics relating to the prices of land leased by the Improvement Trust and the Port Trust in the vicinity of the proposed reclamation, and we find that in no case has it been less than Rs. 25 and that in many cases it has been much higher and this notwithstanding the fact that the longest of the Port Trust leases is only for 100 years. Special mention may be made of the fact that the average rate per square yard realised by the Improvement Trust on the Colaba reclamation works out to nearly Rs. 45 per square yard. It is, therefore, clear that Rs. 25 is really a safe estimate.

(d) "The value per square yard which may be taken as an average over the period during which the land will be placed upon the market."—In the case of the lands leased by the Port Trust and in the case of Wellington Lines and some other areas leased by the Improvement Trust, prices have been fixed on a rising scale, and in the same way, it might be reasonable to look forward to a rise of prices in the proposed reclamation, but we do not recommend the adoption of any increase as we are anxious to exclude any doubtful factor from estimates.

(e) "Arrangements for placing the land upon the market, and the practicability of utilising private enterprise for the purpose."—A schedule of the plots should be drawn up fixing a price for each, after taking into consideration its position and the style of the building to be erected on it, and then applications should be invited from intending purchasers. In the case of more applicants than one for any plot should be put to auction publicly and the land knocked down to the highest bidder. We are not in favour of the disposal of the land being put wholly into private hands, but at the same time we suggest that the possibility of leasing large areas to syndicates or to building societies may be considered later on.

(f) "The period for which the leases should be granted, restrictions which should be placed on buildings such as the uses to which they may be put and the area which may be covered."—We are of opinion that the leases should be for a period of 999 years, with the option to the purchaser of paying cash and taking the plot on a nominal rental only, provided this option is exercised within 5 years of the date of the execution of the lease. The building bye-laws should be clearly defined so as to satisfy the following conditions:—

(1) Houses should not be placed so close together as to cause overcrowding.

(2) The area built upon in each plot should not be more than two-thirds of the area of the plot, including stables, outhouses, etc.

(3) The plots should be laid out on the principle that the open space between the buildings should be not less in width than two-thirds of the height of the building and not less than 30 feet in any case.

(4) As far as possible the houses should be so arranged that all have access to the westerly breeze and subject to this condition they may be of a ground floor, and one upper storey or two upper storeys or three upper storeys, as may be most suited to the conditions of each individual site.

(5) Plots should be leased for residential purposes only, but certain definite areas may be set aside where shops hotels, restaurants, places of amusements, etc., may be erected.

(g) "The probable effect, if any, of the reclamation on the development of the north of the Island of Bombay and of Salsette."—We do not think that the proposed reclamation will have any effect on the development of the north of the island of Bombay, where a different class of people are to be provided for. As to the development of Salsette, the people of moderate means will continue to go there as at present, but the wealthier classes who up till now have not shown any inclination to make their permanent homes there, will, in our opinion, continue to overcrowd the city rather than go such a long distance. We do not think, therefore, that any apprehension as regards the development of Salsette need come in the way of the Reclamation.

(h) "Any other matters which the Committee may consider to be of interest or importance in connection with the proposed reclamation.—We are convinced that unless some means are found to provide extra dwelling accommodation in the southern portion of the island near the business quarters, the overcrowding in the city proper will continue to increase with the inevitable result of forcing uprents still more. Such a contingency would no doubt benefit the landlords, but it would mean a great hardship to the general public who pay rents. If the reclamation is practicable, as we believe it to be, it should be undertaken immediately in order to prevent the possibility of such a contingency arising. The strongest point in favour of the reclamation being taken up immediately is that Government will be able to provide a large area of land for residential purposes near the business quarters at a reasonable rate without appreciably affecting existing interests. In recent years the shop rents in the Fort have enormously increased and the demand for shop area is augmenting yearly. The burden of this continuously increasing rent cannot but affect the general public who must pay the same in the increased prices for goods. The schemes undertaken by the Improvement Trust in the north of the island or the development of Salsette cannot meet this difficulty. If the insanitary condition of the north part of the Fort is to be improved by partial demolition of the buildings to give sufficient air and light to the remaining properties, it can be made feasible only by the extra supply of land near the Fort, which supply the proposed reclamation will provide.

In conclusion, we wish to lay stress on the fact that the scheme is not only financially sound, but that it adds to the beauty of the city and will, after some years add considerably to the resources at the disposal of the Improvement Trust in its efforts to rerclaim insanitary areas.

(Signed) VITHALDAS D. THACKERSEY.
H. E. E. PROCTER.

(subject to my minute below).

SASSOON DAVID.
DINSHAW PETIT.
S. B. BROACHA.
FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM.
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS.
CHUNILAL V. MEHTA.
HAJEE YOOSOF HAJEE ESMAEL SOBANI.

MINUTE BY SIR HENRY PROCTER.

While agreeing generally with the Report and the conclusions arrived at by the Committee, I do not myself consider that the scheme quite fulfils the object aimed at, which is, I understand, to provide housing accommodation at reasonable rents. It is perhaps true that Rs. 45 a square yard is a reasonable rate for land in Bombay situated as the proposed reclamation will be: but it appears to me that if this is to be the price of the land, then it will only furnish accommodation for wealthy people or result in the erection of flats. It is true that it is much about the rate charged by the Improvement Trust and Port Trust for sites on the Marine Lines, Wellington Lines, and Apollo Bunder, but the effect of that rate in those instances was the erection of flats which, in my opinion, are most unsuitable for this country and except in certain backplots, should not be encourged on the reclamation. The results foreshadowed in Messrs. Lowther, Kidd and Company's report, viz., "a decided abatement of the excessive cost of housing and substitution of a type of house better adapted to conditions of living in a tropical climate" are hardly likely to be obtained unless there are a good proportion of sites available at considerably below that figure.

I would suggest that in order to attain the object aimed at and sites for houses provided at reasonable rents the area for Government House should be paid for by Government and that for Public Parks by the Municipality, the price being the actual cost of reclamation. This would enable the cost of a great number of the less favourably situated site to be considerably reduced and thus help forward the above object. It seems only fair that if the city is to have open spaces the cost of such should be paid for by the city and not entirely by those private individuals who take up the building sites on the reclamation. In all large towns in England and elsewhere, as far as I know, open spaces are the property of and purchased by the Municipalities and it seems to me to be the only fair way of dealing with this question.

I would also point out that by adopting this procedure it would make it considerably easier to get the scheme taken up by private enterprise in the event of the Government of India refusing its help, as it would reduce the financial risk very considerably and, by lowering the cost of the building sites, would ensure their being taken up much more rapidly than they otherwise would be.

(Signed) H. E. E. PROCTER.

MOSLEM LEAGUE.

NAWAB SIR SALIMULLA STRIKES A WARNING NOTE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 15.

Nawab Sir Salimulla of Dacca has addressed a pathetic letter to the secretary of All-India Moslem League, Lucknow. Referring to the draft resolutions to be considered at the ensuing annual meeting of the League, the Nawab writes: "I find that they involve changes of the most momentous nature, marking a distinct departure from the established principles of the League founded on lines chalked out by Sir Syed Ahmad; and, as I claim no small share in having brought this institution into being, I cannot at this juncture help offering my humble suggestion. Although we may look for a justification of the spirit which underlies some of these resolutions in the general advancement of Mahomedans, any precipitate action on our part may land us in difficulties which it will not be easy to overcome. Well, it might strike you as an unjustifiable despondency, but, judging from the course of events, I fear the star of Islam is now on the wane, and with the political horizon overcast with such dense clouds and untoward circumstances, likely to fetter our hands, we should proceed with proper forethought and caution. I wish all our leaders to consider whether or not it is advisable to wait a while with patience, watch further developments, and then initiate movements calculated to truly benefit the community. Should circumstances and the situation justify it, we should not be carried away by the excitment of the hour, bidding adieu to that calmness of judgment which is the key to all success of human endeavours."

THE COMING SESSIONS.

LUCKNOW, Mar. 15.

The Council of the All-India Moslem League has finally decided not to change the dates of the coming sessions, which are the 22nd and 23rd March. Many new members were elected, and draft resolutions discussed for adoption at the annual meeting. Preparations are in progress to make the sessions successful.

BURMA MOTORISTS.

FORMATION OF ASSOCIATION IN RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Mar. 16.

The Association of the Motorists of Burma, on similar lines to those of the Automobile Club of Great Britain, has been inaugurated in Rangoon.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is to be invited to become the President of the Burma Motor Association, and a number of representative motorists are to be asked to act on the provisional committee.

Mr. S. S. G. Galley, Honorary *pro tem* will write to a similar association in India for details regarding the conditions of affiliation with the Automobile Club in Great Britain, and other information.

BANK OF BURMA.

LIQUIDATORS AND DIRECTORS.

EVIDENCE REGARDING THEIR INTERVIEW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Rangoon, Mar. 16

The hearing of the Bank of Burma case was resumed yesterday at the Special Sessions of the Chief Court, when Mr. E. R. Holdsworth's cross-examination was continued.

In reply to Mr. Giles, the witness said that, when he and Mr. Ferguson had asked the directors about the companies to which concessions had been granted, they had in mind Irrawaddy Petroleums, River Oils, Mewaing Geld and some Wolfram companies. The interview between the liquidators and the directors has lasted about a couple of hours. Mr. Ferguson, who did most of the discussion, was not in an extremely excited state. He might have raised his voice once or twice but he would not say that he was excited. He might have been annoyed. Witness denied that Mr. Ferguson's action was discourteous.

The hearing was adjourned to Monday.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

SUCCESS OF POST-GRADUATE COURCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 15.

The annual convocation of the Calcutta University for conferring degrees was held this afternoon, his Excellency Lord Carmichael, presiding. His Excellency who arrived in a state carriage with postillons, and escorted by his Bodyguard, was received at the foot of the staircase by the Vice-Chuncellor, Sir Ashutosh Mookerjee, and the Registrar, Dr. Thibaut, and was conducted to the entrance hall, where he was received by the Fellows. The Rector, the Vice-Chancellor, and the Fellows entered the hall in procession.

Degrees were presented to upward of 600 graduates. The Vice-Chancellor read the following telegram from H. E. Lord Hardinge to the Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University:—"I deeply regret that my recent injuries forbid my presence as your Chancellor at to-day's Convocation, which it had been my earnest hope to attend; though I know my place will be most happily filled by His Excellency Lord Carmicael. I wish all success to the Convocation and it is my heart-felt prayer that the grants, which my Government have been able to provide for, the pursuit of higher studies and for other needs, may further the work of the University. I rejoice to think that in pursuance of the wishes expressed by His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, it has been found possible to make a liberal provssion this year also of 3 3-4 crores of rupees for various kinds of educational instutions. I confidently hope that the Calcutta University will be conspicuous in instituting an education moulded on broad and useful lines, and in further advancing the cause of true learning. To the young men who take their degrees to-day, I tender my warm congratulations. The future of India is bound up with their own future; so let them go forth with high ideals and high courage. May happiness attend on their future."

A TEACHING INSTITUTION.

The Hon. the Vice-Chancellor, in the course of a long speech, referred to the absence of H. E. the Viceroy, and said that, with only one exception, the annual convocation for twenty-five years had been held under the presidency of their Chancellor. During the last year their efforts to develop the University as a teaching institution, had been successful beyond the expectations of their most enthusiastic friends. Since they last met in convocation, five new chairs had been created, two by the Government of India, two by the munificence of a private individual (Sir Taraknath Palit), and one by the University itself. Three of these professors had already been appointed, and would shortly take up their duties. Last year had also witnessed a marked and rapid development of post-graduate teaching which, It was confidently expected by all true friends of higher education in this country, would have far-reaching and beneficial results. They had arranged for systematic courses of lectures for M. A. students in English, Sanskrit, Pali, Persian, Arabic, comparative philology, philosophy, history, economic and pure mathematics. It was a matter for congratulation that they had an enthusiastic body of students, genuinely anxious to avail themselves of the facilities afforded by these lectures. Their classes were full and in some subjects they had as many as a hundred students. There were ample indications that next session there would be a large accession to the strength of these post-graduate classes. He emphatically repudiated the suggestion that the institution of these lectures implied an undesirable competition between the University and some of its best affiliated colleges. In reply to criticism of the policy of the University, he said they were not permitted to work under ideal conditions. They were compelled to make the best of the limited means, unsuitable surroundings, and buildings, and intermittent opportunities. How then could they have proceeded otherwise than by fits and starts! They could not afford to stop and wait until their means were sufficient to enable them to construct at once an entire new wing, but had to welcome any annexe or chamber they could afford.

PUBLIC SERVICES.

VALUE OF A PUBLIC SCHOOL EDUCATION.

COMMISSION'S FIRST DAY AT NAGPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Mar. 15.

The Public Services Commission assembled in Nagpur Secretariat this morning, the absentees being Sir Valentin Chirol, Mr. Abdur Rahim and Mr. Gokhale.

The co-opted members for this province are: Mr. B. P. Standen, I.C.S., Mr. Mahdi Hasan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, and Rao Bahadur K. K. Thakur, Sessions Judge.

The first witness was Mr. J. Hullah. He was examined on an exhaustive series of answers to the questions of the Commission furnished by the Local Government. Among other matters, the Chief Commissioner does not favour the revival of the appointment of military officers, nor the recruitment of selected officers from other Indian services.

The Chairman congratulated the Central Provinces Government on the exhaustive information furnished to the Commission regarding the pay and grading of officers. Witness said that he thought the members of the I.C.S. would prefer time-scale re-grading.

Mr. Hullah said that the Central Provinces Government had a proposal to divide Deputy Commissioner into those who were fit for heavy charges, such as Nagpur or Jubbulpore, and those not fit for such heavy responsiblities.

Mr. Macdonald questioned the witness as to the sixteen posts held by Anglo-Indians in the Provincial Civil Service of the Central Provinces, and asked if these were in proportion to the community or educated population. The witness said that the Central Provinces administration did not attempt community or class representation in the Provincial Civil Service.

Mr. R. C. H. Moss-King, Financial Secretary to the Government, was the second witness to-day. He was totally opposed to simultaneous or separate examinations, or to any method of recruiting the Indian Civil Service, which did not pre-suppose a long training in England. He viewed public school training at home as the most important qualification. In witness' opinion, the extension of listed posts was the best method of satisfying Indian aspirations.

The witness was examined by various Commissioners regarding his statement that the Indian Civil Service was growing unpopular with European candidates.

During Mr. Macdonald's examination of Mr. Moss-King, the witness was closely questioned regarding his expressed desire to see birth and breeding in candidates for the I.C.S. examinations, Mr. Macdonald elicited from the witness that public school education, which he thought so important, meant boarding school education. He would not regard day schools as furnishing the requisite training. Mr. Macdonald pointed out that the witness would exclude many important Scottish institutions on these grounds. Mr. Macdonald then asked the witness whether he would consider a man who had been brought up as he (Mr. Macdonald) had been was eligible for the Civil Service.

Lord Islington disallowed the question.

U. P. EVIDENCE.

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 15.

The following non-official gentlemen of the United Provinces will give oral evidence before the Public Services Commission:—The Hon. Dr. Sunderlal, the Hon. Rai Nathi Mal Bahadur, the Hon. Raja Khusalpal Singh, Nawab Abdul Majid, the Hon. Mr. H. Ledgard, Rev. W. E. S. Holland, the Hon. Pundit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Saiyid N. Abdullah, bar.-at-law, the Hon. Rai Sriram Bahadur, and the Hon. Sheik Shahid Hussain.

TROUBLE IN BUSHIRE.

OFFICER'S ORDERLY WOUNDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 15.

The mounted orderly of Major Brandel, a Swedish Officer in Persian employment, was shot at and wounded.

Mr. J. G. Lorimer, recently on special duty in the Foreign Department, is now on his way to Baghdad to resume his appointment there as Political Resident and Consul-General, at Bushire, which is still in a somewhat disturbed state.

INDIA OFFICE MEDICAL BOARD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 16.

Sir Arthur Branfoot, President of the India Office Medical Board, was to retire from office at the beginning of March, being succeeded by Sir R. Havelock Charles. The second vacancy on the Board is to be filled by Colonel John Anderson, who was for many years Civil Surgeon at Lucknow.

OFFICIAL ITEMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 15.

Mr. O. V. Bosanquet, on special duty in the Foreign Department, will succeed Mr. O'Dwyer as Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

The term of office of Sir T. R. Wynne, as President of the Railway Board, which would have terminated in May next, has been extended to May 1914.

Mr. Finney, member of the Board, will retire in July.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

FIGHTING THE MALARIA BREEDING MOSQUITO.

The Legislative Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay was held on Saturday morning, in the Bombay Secretariat. The Hon. Sir Richard Lamb, Senior Member of the Executive Council, presided in the absence of his Excellency Lord Sydenham.

POLICE AT PUBLIC MEETINGS.

The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill moved the second reading of the Bill further to amend the Bombay District Police Act and the Bombay City Police Act. He was glad, he said, to move an entirely uncontentious Bill. The proposed amendments were simple; the law, as it stood, defeated the object of the presence of the police at public meetings, and the amendment was introduced to remedy this. The other amendment was introduced to ensure the safety of public assemblages.

No criticism was offered by any member and the Bill was passed through the second, and subsequently through the final stage and become law.

PUBLIC HEALTH SECTIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Prabhashankar then introduced the Bill further to amend the Bombay Municipal Act.

In moving the first reading of the Bill, the Hon. Mr. Patani said the Bill fell into three parts, which respectively contained measures for the prevention of malaria, provision for strengthening the hands of the Corporation in dealing with the deposit of building material, and measures for the control of the milk and food supply of this city. The proposals relating to the milk and food supply and to the deposit of building materials had been inserted in the Bill at the request of the Corporation. The erection of new buildings and the rebuilding of old ones was going on extensively and the casual ways of the builders had led to a nuisance for the removal of which immediate executive action was required. That the milk sold in the city was subjected to adulteration to an alarming extent had been proved by a series of analytical tests spread over a number of years. When it was remembered that this adulteration was carried out with any water, however impure that might be available, it would be realised that the population of this city, more especially infants, were exposed to a terrible and wholly unnecessary danger. These facts would, he was convinced, be held by hon. members to be a sufficient justificatition for requiring all dealers in milk to be licensed, as provided by new section 412 A. The power of arrest which was to be conferred by clause 9 was merely the complement to the provision of the new section 412-A, and had been extended also to dealers in contraband meat.

The remaining clauses of the Bill dealt with the main issue now before the Council, namely, the measures for the prevention and extermination of malaria. Dr. Bentley had been placed on special duty to study malaria in this city and he had written an exhaustive and varyable report on the subject. In that report he had laid great stress on the entire inadequacy of the present law to deal with the evil. The two main omissions which required to be made good were the constituting of mosquito breeding a statutory nuisance, to enable the provisions of sec. 381 to be applied to existing collections of water; and, secondly, the prevention of the multiplication of potential breeding-places for mosquitoes, by forbidding the construction, without permission of the executive authority, of new wells, or tanks or other receptacles for water; and this had been affected by clauses 1, 5, and 6 of the Bill. These amendments had received the careful consideration of the Corporation, and he believed he was right in saying that the principle of these amendments had been accepted by the Corporation and that the differences of opinion between Government and the Corporation were limited to the exact form and drafting of some of the clauses. These differences were of a kind which should easily be composed in the Select Committee.

The Hon. Mr. Godbole supported the Bill, remarking that its principal object was to, fight better against malaria and abate the mosquito-breeding in this city. The second good amendment was to enable the Executive to deal with the encroachment on the public streets without going into a court of law.

The Hon. Dr. DeMonte also supported the Bill remarking that the proposed amendments were necessary in the interests of public health and the sanitary condition of Bombay.

The Hon. Mr. Kamat said that the chief towns and municipalities were watching the effects of this Bill, especially with regard to the malaria measures and those in regard to the food and milk supply. He thought that time would come when similar provision would have to be introduced in the cities in the mofussil.

The Hon. Mr. Rodda remarked that the Bill was very good from a sanitary point of view.

The Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy M. Chinoy supported the Bill, which he said would improve the sanitary condition of Bombay.

The Hon. Mr. Patani, replying on the debate, said that his hopes that there would be no opposition, to the innocent amendments proposed, by any member, had been realised.

The Bill was passed through the first reading.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Patani it was referred to a Select Committee consisting of Sir Jamsetji Jeejeeboy, Mr. J. A. D. M. MacBain, Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Mr. Fazalbhoy Meheralli Chinoy, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop, and the Hon. Mr. Patani.

THE TALUKDARS OF GUJARAT.

The Hon. Sir Richard Lamb formally moved the resumption of the discussion on the first reading of the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to the Talukdars of Gujarat.

The Hon. Sirdar Kidyatallah, in supporting the first reading of the Bill, observed that it was to keep up the status of and save from ruin the estates of the Talukdars of Gujarat that the Bill was introduced and those excellent objects could not be gained without enforcing compulsory education. The Bill was intended to secure Talukdars from the clutches of money-lenders by relieving the estate inasmuch as it would be transferred to the village officer. Safeguards were also provided for saving them from further launching into debt which would preserve for the Talukdars their ancient dignity and status. In spite of the advantages, the hon member submitted there were many objectionable clauses, the defintion of Talukdars included the terms Jamadar and Naik also, and the Talukdars being much superior resented, their being classed among those, the definition of "Jaman" was also objectionable and Government would do well to retain the original definition; the powers of the Talukdari officer required some check. The officer was given powers under which he could retain management of the estate for any period of time and he had the control over his moveable property too without any safeguard. The Talukdari officer was also given all the powers of a civil court. The executive officer was to perform the function of a judicial officer, which was done, it had been explained, because the suits were of a semi-political nature. The numerous petition's received from the Talukdars showed that they were not at all of a political nature; he was afraid that if the wide powers suggested in the Bill were given to the Talukdari officer, it would cause dissatisfaction amongst the Talukdars. Hoping that the suggestions he made would be considered at the second reading, he supported the first reading.

SUGGESTED WITHDRAWL OF THE BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh was against the introduction of the Bill, and suggested that it should be withdrawn. He was of opinion, with due deference to the capacity and administrative ability of the British officer, that the way in which the Talukdars were dealt with was not satisfactory. The Government's intention was to improve the condition of the Talukdars, which was excellent and quite desirable, but to carry out those intentions it would be much better to withdraw this Bill and substitute another one prepared after further consideration. If the Council were not of such an opinion, but merely had reason to believe that the other side of the question deserved serious attention, it was the duty of the hon. members to let the Bill stand over until such enquiry was made. For the benefit of those members who did not know the history of the Talukdars, Mr. Parekh said that they came from well known ancient families, some from ruling families; and up to the time of the establishment of British Government in India, they were rulers in their own territory like the chiefs and native rulers of the present day. To ameliorate their condition, to educate and make them worthy of, and useful to society at large was a most laudable object on the part of the Government, but that object could not be achieved by the provisions of the Bill before the Council; on the contrary, it would send them back instead of helping them to advance. The Bill, if passed into law, would be the means of disputes between Government and the Native States. It would mean taking away the proprietary rights of the talukdars, whose possession would be reduced to that of landholders, holding land on a lease. The wide and considerable powers given to the talukdari officer would be used by whom? Not by the talukdari officer himself. He was an officer with a large amount of work and innumerable things to look to. His subordinates would have to carry out the duties and exercise the powers. Those subordinates were neither Government officers nor did they possess much experience or knowledge, and the Talukdari Officer himself had expressed the opinion that they were unsatisfactory. It was not advisable to have a common rule for the Talukdars of Ahmedabad and those of Broach and Kaira. The law, empowering Government to take over the management of Talukdari estates, did not exist before 1888. In 1905 several reasons were fixed for the takinp over of the management of Talukdari estates, but the power to decide whether such reasons existed, lay with the civil courts or Government and and not with the settlement officer as was proposed.

Mr. Parekh next criticised the system of transfer of management. He said that it was not advisable to encourage idleness and indolence amongst Talukdars. Why should they not be compelled to manage their estates satisfactorily? It it were intended to improve their status they must be made to work and take an interest in the management of thier estates like any other private estate-holder. Except for gross misconduct or mismanagement, the management should not be taken over by Government, who would thus encourage an indolent habit of drawing a pension and resting content on the remuneration. Again, he said the system of of compulsory education was not necessary. The Talukdars were ready and quite able to educate their children, but there were no schools near their villages to send their children to. If Government decided to establish a school in the vicinity of a taluka, where no less than fifteen school-going children of talukdars lived, the difficulty now felt by them would be overcome. Mr. Parekh next spoke on the system of collecting land revenue. He thought that the Girasias and Talukdars possessed proprietory rights over their land, and by assessing them in the ordinary course, for land revenue purposes, dissatisfaction would be caused.

After luncheon the Council resumed its sitting at 3-15 p. m. His Excellency Lord Sydenham presiding. His Excellency, in calling upon the Hon. Mr. Parekh to resume his speech, said that ample opportunities would be formed by members in the Select Committee to move any amendments which they might have to suggest, and therefore his Excellency hoped the hon. member would confine his remarks to matters affecting the first reading only.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh spoke for an hour more after luncheon during which time the Hon. Mr. Barrow and the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill rose to points of order.

His Excellency the Chairman said that in the morning the hon. member had addressed the Council for two hours, and even after that, in spite of repeated warnings from the chair, he had continued to address the Council in matters which did not relate to the first reading; and after addressing the Council for another hour he had asked permission to unroll his scheme, quite a different, one from the objects of the Bill before them His Excellency could not permit him, according to, the rules of proceedure, to address the council on that matter.

A THAKORE'S VIEWS.

The Hon. Sardar Dulabwala Raisingji, Thakore of Kerwada, a talukdar in the district of Broach, said that the Bill now before the Council was an amending and a consolidating measure; and the question that naturally arose was whether it dealt with the defects detached in the previous legislation on the subject and carried out the liberal and sympathetic policy laid down in the statement of objects and reasons appended to the Bill. The first act dealing with the talukdars was promulgated in 1862. It dealt with the talukdars in the Ahmedabad District. At that time it was stated that it was meant to relieve the talukdars from the disastrous consquences of the grievous errors of the Revenue Department as regards their status and their liability to pay the amount of Jama. Excepting sections 49 and 58 there was no other section in the Bill which had evoked such hostile criticisms as section 18. Speaking on behalf of his constituents, he objected to the section remarking that Section 28 of the Act of 1888 had stood the test of time and served the purpose very well. In his opinion, no case had been made out for investing the talukdari settlement officer with the extraordinary powers contemplated by section 18 and he earnestly appealed to his Excellency to replace it by the corresponding sections of the Act of 1888. He found that there was a concensus of opinion that the talukdari officer should not be invested with powers greater than those of a manager or a guardian.

In regard to section 70, he failed to see, (in view of the nature of estate as defined by him) should become occupancies Revenue Code and lose the teristics, though the Reve cease to apply to them. H approval the definition of stated in the Bombay Adminis for 1911-12 and commented o contemplated in the definition submitted, if allowed, would tend to lo the status of the holder of those recognis chieftanship in consequence of their mix up with other land-lords. As regards t estates of Thakores in Broach and Kai separate acts were passed though t Gujarat talukdars Act of 1862 was force and thus their claim to separa treatment was recognised becau he thought they held their estat on a proprietary tenure and paid Jama fix in perpetuity. He submitted that the B had dissappointed the expectations of concerned, as it had not fulfilled, the anticipation in respect to the restoratio of their status and in regard to the reductio of Jama. He fervently pleaded for t reduction of the Jama and the restorati of the talukars to the former position conferring upon those talukdars whom t Government might deem fit to excercise same, the criminal jurisdiction which Excellency was graciousiy pleased promise when his Excellency accepted th address in Broach two years ago.

The Council then adjourned till 11 this morning.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

REGIMENTAL.

110th Light Infantry.—Captain K. Cooper to be officiating Quarter Master.

6th Jat Light Infantry.—Captain C. J. Thornhill to be officiating Double Compan Commander.

61st Pioneers.—Lieut. R. G. Nairne t be officiating Double Company Commande

83rd Infantry.—Lieut. F. G. M. Wigle to be officiating Double Company Co mander.

98th Infantry.—Lieut. E. C. Kenny t be Adjutant.

The under-mentioned Officers have bee posted as noted:—

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—2nd Lieut C. G. Tillie to 1st Battalion, on firs appointment.

The Buffs.—2nd-Lieut. E. F. D. Strett to 2nd Battalion, on first appointment.

Oxfordshire 2nd-Lieut. K. Horan, to 1s Battalion, on first appointment.

BOMBAY STATION ORDERS.

By Major-General G. F. Gorringe. C. B C. M. G.. D. S. O.

Captain J. U. Hope, Royal Garriso Artillery, was placed on the Field Officer Roster, with effect from 9th. March.

On the return from Santa-Cruz of Cap tain A. Hendry, R. A. M. C., Major J. G Foster will rejoin his permanent station

Garrison Duties:—Field Officer Majo W. P. Alexander, R. G. A. Next for duty W. D. Nichol, R. G. A. Medical Office Capt A Hendry, R. A. M C. and next fo duty Major D. J. Collins, R. A. M. C.

NORTHERN ARMY.

ARRIVALS.

Capt. P. L. Beddy, 51st. Sikhs, (Frontie force,) Capt. H. Campbell, M. V. O. Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides, (Lumsden's Lieut. S. A. Tuck, 2nd. Bn. The Prince o Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment) Capt. J. M. Ingram, Royal Field Artillery. Lieut. W. J. Bell, Royal Garrison Artillery Lieut. K. P. Yearsley, Royal Enginee Lieut. H. F. Story, 35th Sikhs. Capt A. I. Kay. 4th. Bt. The King's Ro Rifle Corps. Capt. R. R. Hill, Roy Garrison Artillery. Capt. D. G. Carmichae Royal Army Medical Corps. 2nd. Lieut G. Lennox, Unattached List, Indian Army 2nd. Lieut. I. J. Hughes, Unattached Lis Indian Army, 2nd. Lieut. F. W. Messer Unattaehed List, Indian Army, 2nd. Lieu A. J. Tisdall, Unattached List, Ind Army, 2nd. Lieut. E. W. D. Vaughan, U attached List, Indian Army, 2nd Lieu W. D. G. Batten, Unattached List, Indi Army, Capt. G. A. Howard-Vyse, 2nd. B The King's (Liverpool Regiment) Lieu W. A. Clayton, Royal Field Artiller Lieut. T. H. Walker, Royal Garriso Artillery, Capt. F. P. J. William 2nd-Lieut. E. C. Cross, 2nd. Bn. The King (Liverpool Regiment,) 2nd-Lieut. H. C. Michin, Unattached List, Indian Army 2nd-Lieut. F. E. Lemarchand, Unattache List, Indian Army, 2nd-Lieut. R. D. Smit Unattached List, Indian Army, 2nd-Lieu C. H. D. Passg. Unattached List, Ind Army, 2nd-Lieut. E. K. Bird, Unattache List, Indian Army, 2nd- G. H. Atkinson Unattached List, Indian Army, 2nd-Lieut B. Fitz H. Randall, Unattached List, Indian Army, Lt-Col. W. J. Napier, Royal Garri son Artillery per H. T. "Plassy," on 5-3-13 Capt. E. A. Bradford, 3rd. Bn. The King Royal Rifle Corps, Capt G. W. Herringham 6th. (Inniskilling,) Dragoons, 2nd-Lieut C. E. Stuart-Prince, Unattached List, Indian Army, 2nd-Lieut. R. Mac G. M. Lock hart, Unattaehed List, Indian Army, 2nd Lieut, J. H. L. Walcott, Unattached Lis Indian Army, 2nd-Lieut. A. F. G. Forbes Unattached List, Indian Army, 2nd-Lieut. E. J. C. Ashmore, Unattached List, Indian Army, 2nd-Lieut. R. J. N. Norris, Unattached List, Indian Army, 2nd-Lieut. L. A. Stuart, Unattached List, Indian Army, 2nd-Lieut. I. E. R. Weir, Unattached List, Indian Army, 2nd Lieut. D. Beanland, Unattached List, Indian Army, 2nd-Lieut. D. A. G. Dallas, Unattached List, Indian Army, 2nd-Lieut. G. B. Harvey, Unattached List, Indian Army, 2nd-Lieut. I. H. C. Amstrong, Unattached List Indian Army, 2nd-Lieut. L. Banks, Unattached List, Indian Army, Major A. J. M. Hayward, 48th Pioneers, Capt. G. E. M. Hogg, Supply and Transport Corps, Capt. C. H. B. Wright, 62nd. Punjabis, Major F. M. Mangin, Royal Army Medical Corps, Capt. W. J. S. Hosley, 1st. Bn. The King's Own Scottish Borderers Capt F. S. Muspratt, 12th. Cavalry, Capt. E. R. G Wilmer, Royal Field Artillery, Lieut. A. H. Morse, Royal Engineers, 2, Lieut. G. D. Payne, Unattached List, Indian Army, 2, Lieut. I. F. G. Hall, Lieut. W. H. Wagstaff, Royal Engineer, Major A. L. Tarver, 12th. Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry Capt. V. D. Borden, Royal Engineers.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. J. G. Gibson, 14th. Munay's Jat. Lancers, Capt. S. G. S. Haughton, Indian Medical Service, Major K. H. Lloyd, 84th. Punjabis, Capt. R. C. L. Morice, 37th. Dogras Major F. Fitz H. Lance, 19th. Lancers, (Fane's Horse,) Capt. H. W. Simonds, 7th. Hariana Lancers, Major G. A. Porrean, 2-4th. Gurkha Rifles, Capt. H. W. Hamilton, 15th. Lancers, (Cureton's Multanis), Major H. Le. M. Fellowes, 47th. Sikhs, Colonel H. G. Smith, Staff.

CAUGHT UNDER A GIMLET.—On Wednesday last a carpenter by the name of Dhondu Vithu, aged 25, was boring a piece of wood by machinery in the B. B. and C. I. Railway workshop at Parel. The gimlet broke and one piece entered the head of the man who was working the machine. He was carried to the Sir J. J. Hospital and his wounds were dressed, on Friday night the unfortunate man succumbed to his injuries. An inquest was held on Saturday on the body of the deceased and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

KARACHI.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Mar. 12.

The holding of the next annual session of the Indian National Congress at Karachi this year, and the part taken by the Hon'ble Mr. Bhugri (the Sind Mahomedan representative on the Legislative Council of Bombay) when, at the Bankipore Congress last year, he seconded the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Harchandrai Vishandas, inviting the Congress to Karachi, are at present, matters of a good deal of keen controversy throughout the Province. The way in which Mr. Bhugri identified himself with the Congress has been very strongly disapproved by many of the leaders of the community, and the honourable gentleman seems to have made matters considerably worse for himself by endeavouring, through the columns of "The Sind Gazette" to justify himself, so much so that it is asserted he has forfeited his right to represent his community on the Provincial Council. Soon after the publication of his manifesto, the other Mahomedan representative, the Hon'ble Mr. Ghulam Hussein, wrote a letter where in plain and forcible language, he forewarns the Mahomedan Zemindars of Sind against the danger of joining the Congress in their present stage of political development. In these manifestos the two honorable gentlemen have revealed themselves without reserve; the one, as a pro-Congress man, has dared the disapproval of his own community; the other as anti-Congress man, has defied the hostility, which in this province is not to be slighted, of the pro-Congress politicians. The next Congress meeting will probably reveal what part the Mussalmans of Sind will take in it.

A meeting was held in the Khalikdino Hall here some days ago to discuss the arrangements preliminary to convening the meeting of the Congress but from what place, the promoters must have realised that they were committed to a forlorn enterprise. The meeting was announced to be of "the people of Sind, but the only non-Karachites who attended were but a few, mostly of the pleader class of Hyderabad. The attendance was certainly very poor, and the entire meeting seemed to be a total failure, revealing as it did the old jealousy existing between the Amils and non-Amils the Hyderabadis and non-Heyderabadis, which among the Hindus of this Province must weaken every concerted action of the community.

KARACHI WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. Measham Lea, the Chief Officer and Chief Engineer of the Municipality, has prepared an extraordinary report on the present inadequacy of the water supply, and the urgent necessity for steps being taken soon to provide the needful. Owing to the scanty rainfall of the last few years, and the increasing demand for water, the great problem of supplying an almost waterless and rainless city with pure drinking water and water for sewage, drainage business purposes, gardens, etc., etc. in sufficient quantities during all seasons of the year and for the years to come, has long been one which has clouded the civic life of Karachi, and given much cause of anxiety to all those who took an interest in the prosperity and future greatness of this city. Mr. Measham Lea's report clearly shows how the solution can be arrived at, and that the city possesses, by a marvellous provision of nature, an inexhaustible supply which calls for no great engineering skill to have it tapped. For a capital expenditure of about 6 lakhs of rupees Mr. Lea propounds a scheme of expansion which while utilising and developing existing resources will without heroic innovations provide all the reasonable requirement of Karachi in seasons of good rain and in times of drought for the next ten years. That is upon the assumption that the growth of population and of needs in the next ten years will be about the same in pace as the growth in the last ten years. Beyond that period and looking at the more distant and more romantic future when Karachi may realise its highest dreams of greatness, Mr. Measham Lea has in mental reserve a project for damming the river Malir about 29 miles away, which will guarantee a practically unlimited and inexhaustible supply no matter how big the then population of Karachi.

A PICNIC TO KARACHI'S WATER WORKS.

In connection with the subject above referred to, and in order to give the Municipal Councillors and some of the leading citizens of Karachi and opportunity of judging for themselves what has been done in the way of supplying water to the city, the work still in progress, and what can be done in the future, the Hon'ble Mr. Harchandrai, President of the Municipality, gave a large and elaborate picnic to some 50 or 60 of his friends, in the form of a festive inspection of the water works at Malir.

As far as Malir station the journey was done by railway, in reserved carriages attached to the 7-30 a.m., northward bound mail. At Malir a great horde of camels, comfortably saddled, knelt in readiness to beat the travellers across seven miles of wilderness to the waterworks. For grey-beards and for tender-trunks ambulance carts had been thoughtfully provided, but all the men of sterner stuff and all the ladies gaily mounted the camels and jogged and lurched along the road as comfortably as the manner born.

On arrival at the Malir water works bungalow it was found that every provision was made for the comfort of the picnicers, the garden was laid out with tents and other conveniences and a large "shamiana" had been erected for the "chota hazari" which, after the delightful long ride, everyone partook of with great avidity. After an inspection of the two large supply wells here, the party proceeded by camels to the pumping station at Dumotte traversing over the line of five miles of the New Conduit recently constructed, Mr. Measham Lea with admirable good humour explaining everything and answering everybody's conundrums with great lucidity. He demonstrated how that although the bed of the Malir river was dry except on the rare occasions of a rain fall, still an enormous watershed of approximately 500 square miles in the high hills of the Kohistan range contributed its rainfall to the valley of which the bed of the Malir river was the lowest point, and thus an enormous reservoir of water was stored underground as subsoil water in this basin. On the return to the Water Works bungalow the guests partook of a sumptuous lunch, at the conclusion of which the genial host in a happy vein of mingled humour and pointedness proposed the health of the guests, and gave a succinct history of the water works and the steps which would be taken to ensure a proper supply for the future. The Hon'ble Mr. Webb, in a speech no less humourous and eloquent proposed the health of the President and councillors, and gave expression to the confidence of the public that in the hands of such an energetic and able Chief Officer as Mr. Lea, and under the leadership of such a President as the honorable host the advancement of the interests of the city was assured.

The whole party returned to Karachi at about 8 p.m., having thus been out the whole of the day, in weather which was exceptionally cool and breezy, and having spent a most enjoyable time.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN EMPIRE LEAGUE.

At the Khalikdina Hall, Karachi, on Wednesday, the 5th instant, a large and representative gathering of the Anglo-Indian community assembled with the object of formally inaugurating a Karachi Branch of the Anglo-Indian Empire League. The Hon'ble Mr. M. de P. Webb, C.I.E., occupied the chair.

He said that the committee which had been appointed in November last had applied to Calcutta for permission to constitute a local Branch of the League in Karachi. The charter had been duly received. Under it they were now bound to the Calcutta constitution; whilst the central organisation, on its side, undertook to "protect and uphold" the Karachi branch and every Member thereof. (The charter was shown to the meeting).

Mr. Sparke then moved "that a Karachi Branch of the Anglo-Indian Empire League now be formed." Mr. Culpeper seconded the proposal which was carried unanimously with enthusiasm.

The Chairman then proposed: "That the Committee be asked to prepare draft rules for the Karachi Branch of the Anglo-Indian Empire League for submission to and approval by, the general body of Members at a General Meeting to be held in this Hall at 7-30 p.m. on the 5th April."—Carried unanimously.

Ballot papers containing the names of nearly 200 Anglo-Indians who desired to join the Karachi Branch of the League, were then distributed to the meeting and the business of balloting for officers of the Karachi Branch of the League was proceeded with. Mr. Sparke and Mr. Culpeper were appointed scrutineers.

The following was the result:—President:—The Hon, Mr. M. de P. Webb, C. I. E.; Vice-President:—Mr. H. C. Sparke; Hon. Secretary:—Mr. R. E. Culpeper; Asst. Secretary:—Mr. W. Morton; Hon. Treasurers:—Mr. Whittle and Mr. Richardson; Members of Committe:—Mr. Strip (Senior), Mr. Brooks, Mr. Birch, Mr. Whittle, Mr. Ryan, Mr. Williamson, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Twelves, Mr. Platel, Mr. Phillipowsky.

The Customs Department will probably be asked to nominate an additional member of the committee, and that the same privilege will be accorded to any other section of the community who may desire it, subject to the full strength of the committee being limited to fourteen.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

The election by the Karachi Municipality of two local pleaders as representatives of the Indian Mercantile Community on the Board of the Port Trust has given rise to a lot of heated discussion in the local paper here. It is alleged that the election was some what rushed so that the Indian merchants were taken unawares and had not time to put forward their own candidates. There seems however no real grounds for thinking that the election was not quite fair and square, and apparently the Indian merchants have themselves to blame for not having taken time by the forelock in this instance. In the absence of any other candidates, it seems that no better selection could have been made from among the present councillors than the two Indian gentlemen elected. Nevertheless there is no doubt that the Indian Mercantile Community have a just cause for greviance which it is proposed to remedy by the amendment of the Port Trust Act which is now under consideration by the Legislative Council.

KARACHI GOLF CLUB.

The Club is now waking up to renewed activity, and a number of competitions have been arranged for the month.

The following is the result of the Affinity Competition held last Friday.

Conditions:—One round on lady's links against Bogey under handicap.

Mrs. T J. Stephen and Mr. J. L. Murray, 3 up—1st prize.

Mrs. R. H. Young and T. J. Mackenzie, 2 up—2nd prize.

Mrs. Murray and Mr. T. J. Stephen, 2 up.

Mrs. Carstairs and Mr. S.K. Lupton, 2 up

Miss Stephen, and Mr. K. J. Nicholson, 2 up.

Miss D. Stephen and Mr J. Adamson, 2 up.

Miss Armitstead and Mr. J. M. Lang, 1 up.

Miss Hillcoat and Mr. Measham Lea, all square.

Mrs. Hassard and Col. Hassard, 1 down.

Mrs. Joscelyne and Mr. H. Armitstead, 2 down.

Mrs. Ashdown and Mr. W. H. Reid, 2 down.

Miss Stuart Hunter and Col. Sangster, 2 down.

Miss E. Lang and Mr. R. A. Robertson, 3 down.

Mrs. D. H. Wilson and Mr. T. C. Hales, 3 down.

The second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth pairs tied for second prize, which was won by Mr. R. H. Young and Mr. T. J. Mackenzie.

KARACHI BOAT CLUB.

THE HARBOUR CUP.

This interesting competition was instituted for the first time this year. The Cup is rowed for annually, between 1st December and 28th February, and held by the crew which does the best time in a 4 oared boat along a course which extends up the main channel of the Native Jetty. A crew to consist of any 4 members of the Club who have a common tie such as having been to the same Public School University College (including Woolwich, Sandhurst, and Cooper's Hill) or Hospital, or being at the time of rowing connected in some common profession or busiuiss. A crew may row the course as many times as it pleases between the said dates.

This year only 2 crews competed, and each had 2 tries. The Regimental boat's first attempt was a failure owing to something having gone wrong with the stop watch. The Merchants' boat in the first try did the course in the gross time of 40 minutes and 15 1-2 seconds, but in the 2nd attempt succeeded in registering 38 minutes and 20 seconds. There was considerable excitement therefore in the neighbourhood of the Native Jetty when, on the last day the race could be rowed, the York and Lancaster Boat made a final effort to beat the time of the Merchants, whose boat lay in wait ready to make a last dash should their previous time be beaten.

The regimental boat had not only rough water to contend with but their course was interfered with by the continual tacking of barges, bunder boats and launches. Miss Stephen coxed an excellent course despite the difficulties.

Times and crews are given below.

	Merchants.	York and Lans.
Bow	Mr. Petrie.	Mr. Walker.
2	„ Chapman.	„ Litchfield.
3	„ Thorburn.	Capt. Fenning
Stroke	„ Harris	„ Blunt.
Cox	Miss D. Stephen,	Miss Stephen.
	Time 38-20.	Time 39-32.

The cup remains with the Merchants.

KARACHI GYMKHANA RACE MEETING.

The meeting which had been postponed on account of the rain a fortnight ago, took place on the 1st instant, and the card was a full one. Though these meetings have been poorly attended of late, this one was an exception, and the Honorary Secretary, Captain Spong, must have gratified at the result of his efforts. Captain Palmer did yeoman's service as Clerk of the Scales, and Captain Blunt did excellent work as starter. The following programme was carried out:—

1ST RACE.—The Polo Handicap—Rs. 49 to the winner; Rs. 25 to the second and Rs. 10 to the third. A high-weight Handicap for all "bona fide" Polo Ponies. Distance,—3 furlongs.

Mr. Wyatt's Defender, 12st. 7lbs...Owner 1
Mr. Lousada's Sunday, 9st. 7lbs.....Mr. Hardy 2

Time—45 2-5 seconds. Won in a canter by six lengths.

Also ran—Freak (10st. 7lbs.), Talib (9st. 7lbs).

2ND RACE.—The February Handicap—Rs. 49 to the winner; Rs. 25 to the second and Rs. 10 to the third. A high-weight Handicap for horses. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. Woodward's Kiss Me Quick, 10st., Luximan 1
Captain Spong's Edie, 11st.....Mr. Armitstead 2

Time—1 min. 25 3-5 seconds. Won easily by two lengths, Edie for some reason or other refusing to gallop.

Also ran—Mr. Kennedy's Madura (9st.).

3rd Race.—The New Year Handicap.—Rs. 49 to the winner; Rs. 25 to the second and Rs. 10 to the third. A high-weight handicap for ponies 14-2 and under. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. French's Dumra, 9st...Mr. Armitstead 1
Captain Moore's La Milo, 12st. 7lbs., Owner 2
Mr. Demetriades' Raffles, 10st. 12lbs. Mr. Ravenscroft 3
Mr. Huleatt's Ragged Robin, 13st. 4lbs. N.C.O. 4

Time—1 min. 12 3-5 seconds. Won by six lengths, 2 lengths between second and third, one length between third and fourth.

Also ran—Mr. Woodward's Kiss Me Quick (12st. 7lbs.), Mr. Wyatt's Defender (11st.).

4th Race.—The Novice's Stakes.—Rs. 49 to the winner; Rs. 25 to the second and Rs. 10 to the third. A high-weight handicap for ponies 14-2 and under, that have not won a race value Rs. 50 or over or a Gymkhana Race since, 1st April 1911. Bracelet Race excepted. Distance—4 furlongs.

Mr. Chapman's Freak, 11st. 3lbs. Mr. Nicholson 1
Mr. Huleatt's Telegram 11st.... N.C.O. 2
Mr. Sopariwalla's Ebony, 10st....Mr. Armitstead 3

Time—60 seconds. Won a great race by a neck, 2 lengths between second and third

Also ran—Mr. Wyatt's Defender (12st 7lbs.), Major Furnivall's Eager (11st. 3lbs.), Mr. Wyngaarden's Jessie (10st.4lbs.), Mr. De Verteuil's Blanquette de Vian (10st. 4lbs).

5TH RACE.—The Ladies' Bracelet Race—A Bracelet, value Rs. 49, to the lady nominating the winner; Rs. 49 to the winner; Rs. 25 to the second and Rs. 10 to the third. A distance Handicap for all horses and ponies. Distance—1 mile.

Mr. Frenchs' Dumra, 10st Mr. Armitstead 1 (Nominated by Miss Armitstead),
Mr. Chapman's Freak, 11st. 7lbs...Owner (Nominated by Mrs. Chapman). 1
Captain Spong's Edie, 7st. 7lbs....Gumai 3

Won a good race by 1-2 length, two lengths between second and third, 2 lengths between third and fourth. The rider of Maskot broke a stirrup leather and did not come under the starter's orders.

Also ran—Capt. Moore's La Milo (12st.), Mr. Kennedy's Madura (10st.), Mr. Demetriades' Raffles (11st.7lbs.), Mr. Wyatt's Berserker (11st. 12lbs.) Mr. De Verteuil's Johnny Walker (10st 4lbs.), Mr. Wyngaarden's Jessie (9st.), Capt. Fenning's Ali Baba (10st.), Mr. Brestlauer's Maskot (11st. 7lbs.), Major Turner's Methusaleh (10st. 8lbs.), Mr. Bell's Pasha (11st. 8lbs.), Mr. Gauntlett's Talib (12st.), Mr. Thorburn's Tobermory, (13st 4lbs).

6TH RACE.—The Consolation Handicap. Rs. 49 to the winner; Rs. 25 to the second and Rs. 10 to the third. A high-weight handicap for ponies that have run and not won at the meeting. Distance—four furlongs.

Mr. Sopariwalla's Ebony, 9st 9lbs ...Mr. Armitstead 1
Mr. Demetriades' Raffles 11st..... 2
Major Furnivall's Eager, 8st. 10lbs. Gumai 3

Time—62 1-5 seconds. Won by 1-2 length, one length between second and third.

Also Ran—La Milo, Johnny Walker, Jessie, and Dumra.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

CENTRAL PROVINCES COTTON.

"Final report of the Cotton Crop of the Central Provinces and Berar—Season 1912-13 (relating to the period ending 31st January 1913)"

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1910-11, the area under cotton in the Central Provinces and Berar represented some 20·50 per cent of the total area under cotton in British India.

The annexed table gives details in the prescribed form of the area and outturn of this season's cotton crop.

In the Chanda district, where cold weather cotton is of some importance, the area and outturn remain unaltered. The estimated outturn reported in the third forecast remains unchanged.

N. W. F. PROVINCE WHEAT.

econd Forecast of the Wheat Crop of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1912-13.

Taken on the average of the five years ending 1910-11, the area under wheat in the Province represented about 3.8 per cent of the total area under wheat in British India. The ratio of the irrigated wheat acreage to the total wheat acreage (a) in British India and (b) in this Province in the same period averaged (a) 40.0 and (b) 247 per cent, respectively. In the North-West Frontier Province the ratio is 26·0 per cent.

The rainfall during December 1912 and January 1913 was disappointingly insignificant, and the expectations held out in the first forecast with respect to further sowings were consequently not rearised. The total area sown with wheat up to end of January has been estimated at 1,061,300 acres (irrigated 284,000 acres and unirrigated 777, 300 acres) as compared with 1,003,300 acres (irrigated 248,400 acres and unirrigated 754, 900 acres) reported in the December forecast, or 58,000 acress in excess. The irrigated area gives the greater increase, and this is shared by all districts except Hazara and Kurram. Owing to the general drouth sowings were better on irrigated lands. The increase under this head is chiefly noticeable in Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu, where the areas improved by 22,700 and 9,600 acres respectively. The unirrigated areas show an increase of 22,400 acres, Hazara, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan respectively contributing 5,500,3,600 and 13,300 acres.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

FATAL FRACAS AT SOOCHOW.

A most regrettable affair occurred here on February 5. The house of Dr. Benussi, Bossi, an Italian subject, was attacked by a mob of Chinese, and in the fracas Dr. Bossi shot two Chinese. The house was completely wrecked.

For some time past Dr. Bossi has carried on a butchery in connexion with his hospital in the concession near the Custom House. Three cows had recently been killed for the butchery; their heads were recognized by some Chinese, who visited the butchery, and a claim was made that they had been stolen and sold to Dr. Bossi.

I have just returned from calling on Dr Bossi. The facts of the case are these. Early on Wednesday morning, the 5th instant, the police went to Dr. Bossi's hospital and butchery and arrested eleven of his servants on the charge of cow stealing. The farmers, who state that they have lost many cows (according to them stolen and sold to Dr. Bossi) began to assemble at Dr. Bossi's butchery soon after the police left, with the object of punishing him for his supposed complicity in the disappearance of the cows. They thoroughly wrecked his place and during the trouble Dr. Bossi shot two of the men. One man died early yesterday, and the second man at seven in the evening. Dr. Bossi considers that he has a strong case against the Chinese Government for his damages. He says that he shot these two men in self-defence. The first man, he says, he shot as he was entering the front entrance hall to attack him. The second man testified before he died, that Dr. Bossi shot him from an upstairs window, while he was standing below near a corner, some distance from the house. The American surgeon, who dressed his wound, says that the course of the bullet will bear out his testimony. But this Dr. Bossi denied to me, saying that he did not go upstairs during the trouble, for fear that the farmers could set fire to the building downstairs.

The farmers' account of the affair entirely disagrees with Dr. Bossi's. For a long time, they allege, cows have been disappearing from the farmers' cowsheds and appearing in Dr. Bossi's cowhouse. The cow-stealing has gone on increasing and every time one of the cow thieves has been caught and brought to trial (according to the police) Dr. Bossi has obtained their release. Dr. Bossi told me morning that the question of cowstealing has been in the ourts three times: (the police say more than three) and that he has always come off victor. The farmers believed that Dr. Bossi would again come off victor when these eleven men, who are now under arrest, are brought to trial; therefore they took matters into their own hands.

TROUBLE AT KIUKIANG.

For some days past the local officials have been issuing proclamations urging Kiukiang to forget its fears and do its daily duties as it should. In point of fact there has been a good deal of unrest and speculative gossip owing to the unusual presence here of several Chinese gunboats. President Yuan, it seems, had despatched to the capital of this province a new official named Wang. His official degree is akin to that of a Tutuh, and his coming would probably deprive the Tutuh of a good deal of his power.

Li, Tutuh of Kiangsi, not at one with Yuan, and being of a different Tang (Society) both to him and to this newly appointed official, resented the appointment. Being a man of strong measures and determined to hold his own in the province, Li Tutuh secretly ordered 7,000 rifles and a quantity of ammunition.

On Wang's arrival at Nanchang, the people were going to give him a big reception but Li objected and sent for the 7, 0C rifles. It seems, however, that news of his purchase had got out and the rifles were detained at Kiukiang. Then five hundred of Li's soldiers were sent to Kiukiang and 1, 00 to Hukow (the mouth of the Lake), to strengthen his position, in case of trouble. Wang had to retire. This news reached Peking and the Vice-Piesident Li Yuanhung at Wuchang, whereupon the Vice-President despatched several Republican gunboats to prevent an outbreak. The rifles were to have been confiscated and taken to Pekin, but for some reason Vice-President Li seems to have felt it would be less likely to aggravate the sore if they were taken and used for the troops in Wuchang. Quiet is said to have been restored but the gunnboats still remain here.

Li Tutuh has by his vigorous rule done much to quell the uprisings of the Red River Society and other disturbing elements in this province, but he is so drastic in his dealings that a number of innocent persons are said to have suffered also. His principal policy seems to be to strengthen his own position in the province.

Many would prefer a less severe and more mature rule, but he has drawn so extensively upon the purses of the commercial class that it would be a serious loss financially if he were to go before the money was paid back.

Reuter's correspondent telegraphs that the attack, which it was rumoured was to be made upon Kiukiang by Tutuh Li's soldiers, ended in their holding up a train at Shaho on New Year's eve.

The Central Government refuses to hand over the guns and ammunition, which are being held by the Customs, to Tutuh Li. General Li Yuan-hung proposes yielding up the guns, but retaining the ammunition for Hupeh. It is reported to-day that the firearms and ammunition have been transferred to a Government cruiser which is here.

The Central Government insists upon Tutuh Li and the Kiangsi people receiving Wang Shui-kai as Governor. It is feared that if Tutuh Li acquiesces under pressure the people will resist, as all the present officials are young men of the new "regime" and Wang is an old official who served under the Manchus.

A REVOLUTIONARY PLOT.

Inquiries in Shanghai confirm the news that a Chinese alleged to be an emissary of a revolutionary society has been arrested.

It now appears that the authorities had gained some information of the existence of this society, and the man was taken into custody not far from the Arsenal. In his possession were found seals and other insignia of a revolutionary movement, the most striking being a number of flags. These were triangular in shape, and bore various sentences in Chinese. One of the sentences was to the effect that a certain individual, whose name was mentioned, was appointed to take command of all the soldiers under the heavens, whilst another read that the person designated was charged by heaven to take command of all the officers of the west. What "west" was intended is difficult to conjecture; it might mean the west of China, or again the West differentiated from the East. A third purse borne on this flag had reference to the Nine Dragon Mountains, evidently the name of war-cry of some secret society. There is a theory that these flags were sample ones from which copies were to be taken by the different branches of the society which might be formed.

In addition to these tokens of a suspected revolutionary movement against the present Republican Government, the significant fact has been discovered that the prisoner was engaged in collecting information as to the number of troops and of men-of-war, both foreign and Chinese, in the vicinity. He is also understood to have stated that certain members of the revolutionary society were in the habit of meeting inside the arsenal. As was only to be expected, the affair is creating no little sensation.

KAPOLE STUDENTS' UNION.

SUCCESSFUL UNIVERSITY CANDIDATES.

The Kapolas form an interesting section of the Hindu mercantile community of Bombay; and though among their members may be found some of the leading men, who are connected with the civic and social life of the city, the general educational progress of the community cannot be considered to be satisfactory. No great change had been accomplished in the social life of the people and no attempt at reform and progress had been made till recent years. A number of young men recently initiated a movement to work in the direction of social reform and educational progress; and, as a result of this organisation "the Kapole Students' Union" was started in 1907, with a membership of 35 students and non-students. This number has steadily increased during the succeeding years, so that, in the present year there are on its rolls 106 members. The association was primarily intended to bring students into contact with each other but subsequently was open to all. The association attempted to accomplish its objects by arranging meetings, discussions, and conversazione; by holding social evenings and entertainments. The expenses of the association are met by voluntary contributions from the members of the community and by a small subscribtion from the members.

On Saturday night, the annual gathering was held at Madhawa Baug, when Lady Chandavarkar distributed prizes to the students, and Sir Narayen addressed the gathering. Many of the prominent members of the community and a few ladies were present. Among the visitors was the Hon'ble Mr. P. D. Pattani, C.I.E.

Mr. Thribhwvandas Mangaldas, the president of the association, welcomed Sir Narayen and Lady Chandavarkar in a lengthy speech. He referred to Sir Narayen's varied interests, especially his reputation as one interested in the cause of education. He hoped Sir Narayen would live long and prosper in his good work as Dewan of Indore, after his retirement from the Bench of the Bombay High Court.

A lengthy programme included an English recitation by Miss Vijayakumari Ranchhodas Vora.

After the distribution of prizes, Sir Narayen gave an address.

He said that so far as intellect was concerned, the Hania community stood on a level with other communities. It contained some notable personalities—men who had won admiration and esteem throughout India. He was sorry to perceive a deterioration of their qualities in the community, but he hoped that those young men who had received the prizes, if they studiously devoted themselves to the interests and progress of the country, would surely uphold its position.

A representative of the "Bombay Gazette" enquired of Sir Narayen Chandarvarkar, last evenning, regarding the report of his appoinment as Dewan of Indore. Sir Narayen said that nothing had been 'finally settled" with regard to the matter.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

BILL LAID BEFORE THE CHAMBER.

The Ministry met on Feb. 27. under the presidency of M. Briand. Almost the whole of the sitting was devoted, according to a semi-official announcement, to the "examination of the measures contemplated by the Minister of War for remedying the inadequacy of the strength of the Army." "It was further stated that the decisions of the Government would be adopted at one of the next meetings of the Cabinet. It is understood that the consideration of this subject will be resumed at the Ministerial Council which will be held on Saturday at the Elysee under the presidency of M. Poincare

The Minister of Finance to-day tabled in the Chamber of Deputies a Bill authorizing the Minister of War to incur an expenditure of 500,000,000f. (£20,000,000) with the object of accelerating measures concerning the national defence.

The "expose des motifs," which accompanies the Bill, asks that urgency should be voted for it. It begins by painting out that recent wars have confirmed the necessity for the nations of constantly maintaining their means of defence on a level with the progress of military science and art, under the penalty of quickly finding themselves in a state of inferiority which it would be difficult afterwards to remedy. These wars have likewise modified conceptions which were entertained as to the employment of certain materials of war. The Government has examined the situation, and among the measures which are indispensable for perfecting French war material and the organization of defences has fixed upon those which are particularly urgent.

The "expose des motifs" goes on to point out that the Government now demands a temporary and exceptional financial effort from Parliament. That effort, it admits, is undoubtedly serious. But the Government argues that "in reality the burden on the country will not have been increased since the expenditure which will be incurred under the proposed conditions is expenditure of which, once it is carried out, the country would in any case have to bear the burdens. All that will be done will be to anticipate the date at which this expenditure would have been incurred and the votes subsequent to the period to which the acceleration applies will be relieved to a corresponding amount. On the other hand, the country will gain the advantage invaluable in the case of national defence, of sooner reaping the benefits of the sacrifice to which, in any circumstances, it would have had to agree, and of finding itself henceforth in a considerably improved position for confronting eventualities. The expenses thus incurred will, moreover, be met by credits which will be opened at the proper time—apparently an allusion to the chronic delay in voting the Budget and the consequent annual practice of emergency votes.

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BRIEF AND PITHY.

LORD KNOLLY'S PUNCTUALITY.

Lord Knolly's great gift (says the "Manchester Guardian") is punctuality. No one who deserved an answer ever had to wait longer than a day for a reply. In the great majority of cases, the reply came by return of post. This may not seem so extraordinary a thing now when the typewriter and assistants are added to the Royal Household, making Lord Stamfordham's task a much easier one, but Lord Knolly wrote nearly all the correspondence with his own hand.

OLDEST PLAYWRIGHT.

Among the many interesting souvenirs of M. Ferdinand Dugue, the doyen of dramatic writers, now in his ninety-ninth year (says the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph"), is that of his first meeting with Dumas. On the evening of the first performance of one of his earlier plays he was walking down a corridor when a colossus of a man leapt at him, literally raised him from his feet, and cried: "Bravo, my little one. I could not have done better myself!" It was the great Dumas. A detail that may be of interest: Ferdinand Dugue is a convinced supporter of the restoration of the censors ip in France. His age is a lusty winter. He still smokes his twenty cigarettes a day, and up to a few years ago worked regularly in his property of Mainvilliers.

FAMOUS STAMP DEALER.

Mr. Edward Stanley Gibbons's first big stamp deal (says the "Manchester Guardian") was probably his best. It was in 1863 that two sailors saw some sheets of postage stamps displayed in his father's shop in Plymouth. They inquired if he bought used stamps, and, on being told that he did, they fetched a big sack of stamps from their ship. This sack, they said, they had won in a shilling raffle at Capetown, and were highly pleased to accept £5 for it. The stamps were all triangular Capes, including many rare "wood-blocks," and Mr. Gibbons estimated that he made well over £500 out of the transaction. They would have been worth thousands to-day.

SIR WILLIAM APOLOGIA.

Arrol was credited with knowing the origin of a Paisley story that has had world-wide fame—not the corkscrew story, but the other one

He says it was about a man in Manchester, who had become rather famous, and his friends in making up biography for him hoped to disprove the allegation that he was not an Englishman.

Finally, he was cornered and asked to give the necessary explanation. Unable to avoid a reply, he finally blurted out, 'Well then, I was born in Paisly, but as sure as death I couldn't help it! The great bridge builder was born within a short distance of Seestu.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE COMIC LIFE.

Ms. Frank Tinney, who is "chatting' across the footlights at night, has been trying to live the comic life in London by day but he finds it hard. He has been telling the "Daily Graphic" all about it. He arrested a London policeman.

"The policeman seemed surprised, but I told him I had never done such a thing before, and admitted that my mode of procedure might not be in accordance with the best traditions which govern these matters. He said I was wrong. I told him that, if I had arrested him wrongly I was sorry. I said, 'Don't talk, but show me.' He did, and I can honestly say that he arrested me much better than I arrested him."

"In America the newspapers help the comic-livers; in England the newspapers take themselves so seriously that I sometimes wonder why anybody takes them at all. When in New York I had a bulldog who fell ill; and because I muffled the knocker of the door and covered the street with soft bark, I had columns in the papers. Your papers would not devote space to such insignificant subjects; but it was reserved for an Englishman to say (in joke) that where there was a bulldog it was only natural to expect a bark. He said this in the presence of the dog, and it bit him."

JUDGE PARRY'S "FRIENDS."

One of the best of Judge Parry's stories at the Manchester Press Club annual dinner (says the "Daily Dispatch") concerned last week Waterloo Cup meeting, and was used to point his belief that the photographing business was becoming rather serious for the public. He came to the North, he said, telling his family, he had to attend a meeting of the Anti-Gambling League; and what happened? He took up a newspaper, and found an ugly creature photographed as attending the Water Cup and talking to an eminent book-maker. The picture was labelled: "Judge Parry conversing with his friends."

Then there was his reason for thinking he was better appreciated in the North than in the South, where one of the litigants in a case he had before him told him he thought he ought not to have been brought there because he and the other man had agreed that, if there was to be any dispute, it should be taken before a respectable man.

RAILWAY HONESTY.

A good story about the honesty of railway servant is told in the "Manchester Guardian." The Bishop of Manchester once gave up two half tickets at Rugby—Mrs. Knox was travelling with him—and some weeks later he passed through Rugby again.

The ticket collector did not know him by name, but immediately asked if he had travelled on a certain train on a certain date. He had.

"Then," said the collector, "this is your half sovereign; it was between the two half tickets."

A European couple named Mr. and Mrs. Lindo were charged recently in Calcutta with having systematically cheated a number of persons under false pretences. These two persons, it is reported, formerly belonged to a travelling variety company and subsequently started a company of their own. Having failed in their own business, they are alleged to have gone to different places and advertised a variety entertainment. Several seats were booked and payments made in advance; but, on the night that the show was to take place, the accused had disappeared. Several persons who had booked seats in advance brought the matter to the notice of the police, and the accused were arrested. It transpired that the accused were advertised in the Police Gazette as habitual European cheats, and that they were wanted at Rungpore. Mrs. Lindo was sentenced to three month's rigorous imprisonment and Mr. Lindo to six months' in lieu of finding a surety to be of good behaviour. They have both been brought down to Alipore Jail.

NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE
PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.
POSITIVELY CURE.

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great

NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDER

and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills, 3 bottles Rs. 5-8-0 V. P. Extra.

SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Macvicar Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-11, writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V. P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 155, Market, Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

THE BEST "APENTA" NATURAL APERIENT WATER
FILLED AT THE SPRINGS, BUDA PEST, HUNGARY.

Stephen's Inks
Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons
for Typewriters.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(*Continued from page 6.*)

rance and the accomplishment of the task ey have assumed. Accept, M. le Presi- nt, great and good friend, the assurance my complete esteem and high considera- on, your good friend, "NICHOLAS."

M. Poincare replied as follows :—

"Dear and great friend,—"I have just re- ived from the hands of the Ambassador of our Majesty the Insignia of the Order of St. Andrew, and I am anxious to address to you without delay the expression of my liveliest thanks. I am deeply touched by the terms of the letter in which your sentiments of esteem for France. Your Majesty accords me this striking mark of friendship and once more gives proof of your Majesty may rest assured that I shall, in the future, as I have done in the past, remain faithfully attached to the alliance uniting Russia and France.

"With the most sincere wishes for the welfare of your Majesty, of her Maiesty the Czarina, and of all the members of the Imperial Family, I beg you to accept the assurances of my great esteem and constant friendship. (Signed) "POINCARE."

The letter was handed to M. Poincare on esday afternoon, by M. Izvolsky, the ssian Ambassador, who, at the same time anded to him the Order of St. Andrew.

TURKISH FINANCE.

Besides the barracks, parade ground in Constantinople, and other property in the Taxim quarter of the city made over to a French financial group for £T 400,000, the group has also acquired various buildings in Galata, including the Bourse and its annexes, for another £T100,000, making half a million in all. The Government, however, retains the option to annul the arrangement within one year should more advantageous offers be made, in which case the money will be returned, with 10 per cent. interest. The question of the capitalisation of the Public Debt revenue of Tripolitania, producing two million pounds sterling, on the basis of the stipulations of the Treaty of Lausanne, which encountered difficulties under the previous Turkish Government, has now been satisfactorily settled. It will be remembered that the Council of the Public Debt has already advanced to the Porte £300,000, on account of the Government's share from this source. The proposals of this Tobacco Regie for the renewal of its concession are regarded as unacceptable. There is reason to believe that the Porte will decide in favour of a system of State monopoly to be administered by the Council of the Public Debt, unless the Regie modifies its present conditions.

DIARY OF ABDUL HAMID.

The "Temps" publishes extracts from the second instalment of ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid's reflections on his times, which will appear in the March number of the German magazine "Nord und Sud." The ex-Sultan's remarks on fatalism show an intelligent comprehension very different from the usually accepted opinion held in Europe. "Kismet—Kismet—what a fatal word! What disasters has it already brought on our heads! I cannot find fatalism taught in a single page of the Koran, and only in the course of the last century has idleness and stupidity gradually developed it is to its present noxious form. Our Inshallah' ('If God wills') is very convenient for cloaking indolence. Mahomet ordered submission to God, but not in the sense of foolish fatalism. Great is the goodness of God, but He cannot look after the individual needs of everybody in the world, and every man should think and work for himself. 'Who does not sow shall not reap, nor shall he who does not work have bread to eat,' but unfortunately we Turks have not been able to grasp this truth. The Syrian and the Arab do not let everything slide in the same way, and the Christians have a better conception. The Bible also says 'Take no thought for the morrow, for the Lord shall provide, as for the birds of the air and the beasts of the field,' yet the Christians work and progress, whilst we remain behind." It would be interesting to know the dates when these notes were written—for instance, when the ex-Sultan reflected: "Whatever happens is always criticised, especially by young effendis. All our governing classes, civil and military, are afflicted with incurable pessimism, and by recriminating and finding fault with everything they arrest and hinder the onward march—they are our greatest evil. The young blame the old and vice-versa; nobody allows the other his place and rank. Urged by infantile vanity and jealousy, the effendis reciprocally weave the most abominable intrigues. Effendis 'a la franka' are the worst of all. God be praised our people do not share this pessimism, for every good Moslem is an optimist." Abdul Hamid proceeds to point out that the root of all mischief is that no Osmanli will work, but prefers to play the lord and master, leaving others to sweat and toil. In vain schoolboys are taught that work is agreeable to Allah. The rising generation only dream of becoming officers and functionaries "Why cannot the Turk become a merchant, a skilled technical expert, or a workman?" he asks. "I myself have shown a good example by carpentering. How difficult it is to dissipate such prejudices, and how pitiful that it should be so

PEARSON FRESH AIR FUND.

The Pearson Fresh Air Fund lifts the poor English town children out of their sordid environment and gives them a day's holiday in the fresh air among green fields and forest glades or by the sea.

When you are only ten or eleven years old, and when out of 365 days there is only one that is rose coloured, you don't lose your hold of that one so easily. You long for it to come, you look back at it very often.

Thousands of these children have known what it was for one day to be contented and to have their fill of food and play, laughter and merriment—to enter into their heritage of nature. All through the long winter months they have been cheered by the hope that another rose coloured day awaits them this summer. And there are many thousands more who have never even had one such day, and who plead that they may be taken too. None of our readers, would like to think that some wife had been left behind weeping out its little heart, because they had forgotten to send the trifling sum that will mean so much to it.

Some of these children are so ailing, stunted physically and morally, that a day in the country would be of little use. As many of these as possible are sent away by the Fresh Air Fund for a fortnight to the country or seaside. They are tenderly cared for, they play or bask in the sun all day, and at night they sleep in clean white beds.

SUMS RECEIVED.

Terence and Pat	Rs. 5
A Parsee Friend	Rs. 10
Max	Rs. 5

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

The Hissar Cattle Farm will pass entirely under the control of the Punjab Government from the 1st April.

The demolition of the Simla Town Hall is proceeding very slowly on account of the inclement weather, three heavy falls of snow having occurred.

It is reported from Meerut that Lord Hardinge was so much impressed by the beauty of that station on his recent visit that a house may be reserved there in future for His Excellency's use in the cold weather.

The Rev. W. E. S. Holland, Warden of the Oxford and Cambridge Hostel, Allahabad, leaves shortly for Calcutta to develop hostel work in that city.

The death has taken place at Allahabad, of Mrs. Laurie at the age of seventy-seven. She was well-known for her connection with many hotels throughout Upper India bearing her name.

An Urdu paper says that a Moslem editor has collected a large sum of money from Mahomedans for the Turkish relief fund and proceeded to England to become a barrister.

It seems to be definitely settled that the marriage of Nawab Lutfuddin Khan Bahadur to a daughter of the late Nizam will be celebrated on the 29th inst. The bridegroom is the eldest grandson of the late premier noble of Hyderabad, Nawab Sir Kurshid Jah Bahadur.

The Calcutta Pleadership Examination, which was abruptly stopped on February 25th because it had transpired that the papers had become more or less public property, is to be held in the Senato House on Monday and Tuesday, May 5th and 6th.

The "Ceylon Observer" hears that Lord Islington, Governor of New Zealand, is the probable successor of Sir Henry McCallum as Governor of Ceylon. Lord Islington is at present in India as Chairman of the Public Services Commission. As Governor of New Zealand, he drew a salary of £5,000 £2,000 allowances)—as against £7,000 in Ceylon (including £1,500 entertainment allowance.)

According to present arrangements, which are liable to be modified, the Rev. Canon Durrant Bishop-designate of Lahore, will take Home leave before being consecrated. The consecration will probably take place in Calcutta in August, after which the Bishop will spend a month or more touring through the hill stations of the Lahore Diocese. He is expected in Lahore towards the end of October.

The Countess of Meath, as Foundress and Honorary Secretary of the Ministering League, has addressed a letter to the Press in view of her departure from Madras with the Earl of Meath, saying that she is much cheered, not only because they have met with so much kindness and hospitality while they have been in India, but also because they have been greatly encouraged in their work. The Empire movement has met, she says, with strong support and the Ministering League has now branches formed, or just being established in Madras, Banglore, Coonoor, Ootacamund and Vellore.

The aviators, M. Pourpe and M. Verminck, who were in India some months ago, have given successful flights in Indo-China. On February 19th M. Pourpe flew from Saigon to Cape St. Jacques and back, a distance of about 120 miles, in one hour and thirty-five minutes. The aviator encountered a strong wind on nearing the sea and only rounded the Cape with great difficulty. He was given a great ovation on his return. M. Leiser, who is managing the tour writes to the "Times of Ceylon" undertaking that one or both of the aviators shall attempt a cross-country flight from Colombo to Kandy, if the Ceylon public are prepared to guarantee a "gate" of Rs. 10,000; or to make Nuwara Eliya the objective, instead of Kandy, if the guarantee be raised to Rs. 15,000.

In the early hours of Monday last a dacoity of a serious nature was committed in the house of Sadananda Noscar of Shikhebali about a mile distant from the Baruipur police station in Bengal. Sadananda's son's was to be married and many relations had come to his house to witness the ceremony, the women as usual coming arrayed in all their finery and decked in gold and silver ornaments. Scenting much valuable plunder, the dacoits, numbering about sixteen men, well armed made an attack on Sadananda's house. They opened proceedings with an assault upon Sadananda and later on murderously assaulted a young lad, whose condition is precarious It is believed that they carried away property of considerable value. A police enquiry is going on.

Two Dutch Government veterinary surgeons and two private experts in cattle breeding and agriculture, who were appointed by the Java Government, have left for India to purchase cattle for breeding purposes. The trip will occupy about three months. Amongst the important places to be visited will be Madras and Pondicherry. It is certain, says the "Batavia Handelsblud" that Ceylon will also be visited and a little time will be spent there. The journey will extend to all important centres where much and good breeding cattle is available and also sheep and goats. The intention is even to go to Tibet, a country renowned for its magnificent goats and sheep. A sum of £100,000 has been placed by the Dutch Government at the disposal of the commission.

The following press communique is issued by the Punjab Government:—"Various accounts having appeared in the Press regarding the defilement of the Medallion of the late King-Emperor Edward VII's head in the Lange Khan garden at Multan, It is considered desirable that the facts of this outrage should be published for general information. The Medallion was presented to the city by Chaudri Narain Singh of Shujabad, and was erected in the Lange Khan garden, where it was unveiled on the 1st January, 1913, by the Commissioner of the Division. On the morning of the 29th January it was found that during the previous night the face of the Medallion had been smeared over with blackened greese, and that the name of the donor, which was inscribed below, had been obliterated by similar means. The Medallion was immediately cleaned and restored to its former condition. There were no distinguishable tracks or other clues to guide the police, and, so far, the culprits have not been discovered. The enquiry is proceeding."

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Mar. 15.

A few showers are reported from Assam, Eastern Bengal, and Upper Burma, the chief amounts being Cox's Bazar 1 1-2 inches, and Barisal and Bhamo 3-4 inch.

Forecast:—No rainfall of importance.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake of great intensity at its origin, about three thousand miles away, was recorded on the Simla seismograph at 14 hrs. 23 mins. yesterday.

SIMLA, Mar. 16.

The weather has been practically dry everywhere.

Forecast:—No large change.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 14th March giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the submontane districts and clear elsewhere. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in defect in the north and the east Punjab; night temperature is below normal over the whole division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature continues lower than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in Sind and clear in Rajputana. The air is drier than usual and night temperature is in defect in Rajputana. Day temperature is also slightly below normal in the southern districts of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar, and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally in excess. Minimum temperature is lower than usual over nearly the whole division; maximum temperature is also slightly below normal in West Central India.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humdity is normal. Minimum temperature is generally in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The air is generally drier than usual. Night temperature is in defect in north Hyderabad and in the northern and central districts of the Bombay Deccan.

General-Remarks.—An area of low pressure is shown today over upper Sind and light cloud has appeared in Sind and the submontane districts of the Punjab. No rainfall has been reported.

Dry weather is likely except possibly in the extreme north.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and induced to 32F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time, 15th March, 1913, was 29·839 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 6 feet. The height of tide in the stream above Zero of the tide gauge was 11 feet at 10 a.m. (local time.) The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30-00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14 inches and this will be higher or lower by 0-1 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of the barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge be different from 6 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 6 inches for 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different correction have been applied.

TRE LADIES CORNER.

The most picturesque incident in the wedding of Lady Edwina Roberts, younger daughter of Lord Roberts, with Major Henry Lewin of the Royal Artillery at Ascot, Berks, on Feb. 26 was the military honour accorded the bride and bridegroom. They were driven from the church in a carriage drawn by six horses ridden by subalterns of Major Lewin's battery as postillions, and preceded by a captain as outrider. The officers were in full uniform, except that, in deference to the wish of Lord Roberts' they were caps instead of helmets. The bride was loudly cheered as she drove away, but the demonstration in honour of Lord and Lady Roberts was even more pronounced. The guard of honour was provided by the bridegroom's regiment and the Ascot Boy Scouts drawn up on either side of the church porch formed an archway with their staves. Beneath this, the bride and bridegroom passed to their carriage and team of six horses.

The wedding was witnessed by a distinguished congregation. Lady Edwina, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of white and gold brocade, with a wreath of orange blossom and myrtle and a veil of Brussels lace and a pearl necklace. She carried a lovely bonquet of lilies of the valley, presented to her by the Pilgrims Club of England and the United States. She was attended by three little pages, and the two small brides maids, Miss Diana Force, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Forse, and Lady Katherine Beresford, daughter of Lady Waterford, who wore very pretty gowns of apricot charmeuse, with gold lace caps, and carried bonquets of scarlet anemones. The pages, Peter Dawnay, son of Major Hugo and Lady Susan Dawnay, Hugo Anderson, and Anthony Brocklebank, nephew of the bridegroom, were dressed in sailor suits The Service was fully choral, and the church was beautifully decorated. At the conclusion of the ceremony, many people who had been unable to witness the wedding owing to the smallness of the church took away flowers as souvenirs. Lady Robert held a reception at Englemere, and later in the day Major and Lady Edwina Lewin drove off to an appointed place where a motor car was in waiting to carry them on the first stage of the honeymoon. They were ultimatety to visit Biskra, Algeria.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS LD.

The approximate earnings for the week ending 22nd Feb, 1913, were Rs. 6,460, making the total earning for the period 1st January 1913, to 22nd February 1913, Rs. 43,690.

Corresponding week of previous year	Rs. 4, 89
Corresponding week of previous year	Rs. 25,875

ARE you a Martyr to malaria? Then persevere in taking a dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, every morning. It neutralizes the poison in the blood and effects a permanent cure. It tones the heart and the system. Take no substitute, but insist on having Squibb's of all Chemists.—MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

MARCH 17.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.

70-12—Payne and Co Jam Mahomed Rahimtulla and Co vs Karimbhoy Salebhoy and others Edgelow G W and Co.

74-12—272-11—Mulla and M. Burjorjee Ruttonjee Bomanjee vs Bhagwandas Pareshram Tyabji D and Co.

4-12, 668-11—Jamsetji R. and D. S. Amerchand and Co. vs Ramdas Vithaldas, Edgelow G W and Co.

77-12, 690-19—Wadia G and W N. P. A. Wadia vs Elisiora N. P. A. Wadia Crawford B. and W.

Before the Hon. Sir Dinshaw D. Davur. Suits for hearing and final disposal. Long Causes.

935-12—Judah and S. Lakhshmibai vs. H V Vardhe, Subnis and G. S A Tyabji, Partheard.

1151-12—Capt and V. Chimanram Motilal vs Haji Ahmed bin Haji Mansur Motilal.

605-22461-12—Crawford B and W The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay vs Sir Adamji Peerbhoy Edg G W and Co.

1005-12—D J Mantri D K Shakua vs The Bombay Dying and Mfg Co Ltd Craigie B and C Vatcha and Co.

609-12—Dik and P Indermall Kundunmall vs N R Shroff Mulji K and T.

1029-12—Unwalla and P Gokuldas Dhunji vs Ramchordas Nanji

1078-12—Bick M and Co The Bombay Merchants Bank D vs Sarabhai Dayabhai Seth Edg E W and Co.

1134-Unwalla and P Valibai vs Gokaldas Karsandas Madh K and C.

110-13—Payne and Co, Abdulla Haji Mowji and Co vs Sha Vanmali Jetha, Jam R and D.

550-11—Matu J and M. Chamanlal Karamchand vs Popat Amarchand, a firm Sham M and H.

310-11—Madh K and C, The Advocate General of Bombay vs Bhavanji Vardhaman, Cap and N.

869-11—Bicknell M R and Co. Indursing Jasraj and others vs Gopi Ganesh B and others, Wadia G and W.

776-12—Vachha and Co, R. D. Sethna vs Motibai alias Gokibai, Madhowji K and C.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman. Suits for hearing and final disposal. Long Cause.

1-13—Payne and Co Andrew Yule and Co. a firm Ardeshir Bomonji Dubash and others Pestonji R K and Co.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

824-10—Wadia and Co Narsey Madan vs Govind Jivan, Mulji Kb and T. Long Causes.

39-12—Payne and Co R D Sethna Velji Devji Ardeshir H D and Co.

1085-12—Edg G W and Co. Narrandas Topan up R D Sethna Payne and Co.

676-12—Subnis and G Ashabai vs Messrs Mulji and Khambatta Mulji K. and T. Chitnavis M and K.

1190-12—Hiralal and Co Hari Bhan Lupne Motabhai Dhanjishaw Darukhanawalla Pestonji R K and Co.

887-12—In person (a pauper) Ranchhod Ajubhai and another vs Messrs Mitchell and Co. a firm and others Pestonji R K and Co Edgelow G W and Co.

1353-12—Mulji K and Th Bai Nandagavri widow vs Mahomed Hoosein Tharia Topan and another Captain and V Manecklal and T.

1305-12—Captain and V Mahomed Husein Tharia Topan vs Bai Nandagavri widow Mulji K and Th.

895-12—Bhaishanker K and G The Lakhmidas Khimji Spg and Wg Co. Ltd vs Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal Biknell M R and Co.

242-12—Mulla and M Poohoomal Bros. a firm vs Popatlal Morardas Jariwalla and another Jamsetji R and D.

184-12—Mulla and M The same vs Kaliandas Vithaldas Kapadia and another Jamsetji R and D.

774-11—Little and Co Hooseinbhoy Abdul Kadar Vasc vs Shaik Adam Hooseinally Vasi and another Edgelow G and Co.

375-12—Captain and V Ebrahim Saheb Haji Pachwoodin Dhine vs Vazeer Begum widow Craw B and Co.

801-12—Shroff D and D. The Bombay Banking Co Ld vs Krishnarao Gopalrao Bhayasaheb Gaikwad, Subnis and G.

479-12—Ragh B and N. The Advocate General of Bombay vs Buldeo Ruderam and others, Tyabji D and Co, Ragh N and Co, and Hiralal and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.

Bombay, 14th March, 1913.

204. Parades—Parades will be held at Head-quarters, Cumballa Road, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 p.m. for all those members who have not completed 20 parades.

205. Cadets Competition. It is notified for information that the Drill Competition (Cadets) will take place on the Maidan behind the Ind British Institution at 4-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 19th instant.

206. Prize Distribution.—The Annual Prize Distribution will be held in the Town Hall on Friday the 28th instant at 9 15 p.m (S. T.).

The Prize Distribution will be followed by a dance. Admission will be by invitation only, except, as regards members of the Bombay Vol. Rifles who attend in uniform. Invitations for friends can be obtained by members on application at Head-quarters.

Dress—Officers, Mess Dress, white; N C Officers and Volunteers, Mess Dress or Uniform, with cape.

(Sd.) F. H JAMES, Capt.
Offg Adjutant, B. V. R.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay city reported from noon on the 14th March to 6 a.m. on the 15th March :—

	Attacks	Deaths.
Total	22	16
Total mortality for to-day from all causes		103

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your best by sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It is good for the child, it softens the gums allays all pain relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

Rapid Recovery after Fever

IS ENSURED
BY TAKING
The Ideal Tonic Food
'Kepler' Solution
(Trade Mark)
This remarkable restorative fattens, strengthens and vitalises. It has saved countless constitutions from being irreparably undermined by disease. 'Kepler' Solution is pleasant to take and easy to digest.
Obtainable of all Druggists
BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO., LONDON
ALL RIGHTS RESERVED
SEE YOU GET 'KEPLER'
REFUSE IMITATIONS

WRIGHT'S
COAL TAR SOAP
is acknowledged as an
ABSOLUTE SPECIFIC
in warding off the bites of
Mosquitos and Other Insects.
Good for Prickly Heat and Refreshing to the Skin.
Proprietors: WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMNEY, Ltd., LONDON.
To be obtained from all Chemists and Stores, and Wholesale from :—
KATRAK and Co.,
KATRAK'S Buildings, KARACHI.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.
SCRUBB'S AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION
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SCIENCE NOTES.

the Bulletin of the Mount Weather rvatory in the United States, Messrs. I. Kimball, and E. R. Miller, call attento the paradoxical fact that clouds, n favourably situated, sometimes inse the intensity of radiation from sun sky received by a body on the earth as h as 40 per cent over what would be re- if the sky were perfectly clear; while eases of 10 per cent from this cause are e common. This is shown by the re- s of the horizontally exposed Callender heliometer, which makes a continuous stration of the vertical component of radiation from sun and sky, and the omenon is explained by the fact that ation reflected from the cloud surface is ed to that coming directly from the

The International Map of the World, on ale of 1 to 1,000,000, will, when com- ed eight or ten years hence, cover a area of about 150 feet by 75 feet, or surface of a globe 40 feet in diameter. will consist of about 1,000 sheets, each esenting a section of 4 degrees in latiand 60 in longtitude. The first sheet of United States portion has just been lished by the Geological Survey, in shington. It is known in the general me as "sheet North K 19," but will be popularly known as the "Boston t," and embraces Rhode Island, and ions of New York, Connecticut, Massusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, and a Scotia. It is printed in six colors. n depths and terrestrial altitude are n by contour lines and graduated s. It represents the beginning of a accurate map of the United States any that now exists.

An important improvement in the technue of cold storage has recently been roduced in Germany; viz., the use of ne as a supplement to the ordinary pros of refrigeration. In the cold storage ms attached to slaughter-houses, the erature of the air is liable to be raised serious extent when the doors are left for any reason: for instance, when t is being put or taken out. The microanisms of putrefaction immediately be- e active under such circumstances and keeping quality of the meat is dimished. Now it is well-known that ozone powerful germicide. If the air of the storage room is ozonized, its temperae may be raised without injury to the tents. This has been proved by numerexperiments, and ozonizing apparatus now been installed in the abattoirs at logne, Potsdam, Brandenburg, Berlin, ankfort-on-the-Main, Dusseldorf, Freibug lesia), Aix-la-Chapelle, and Erfurt; in a storage depot in Hamburg, and in ious diaries, poultry and game stores, fish establishments.

"Petermanns Mitteilungen" publishes abstract of the presidential address of rof. Dr. Hergesell at the seventh meeting the International Commission for ientific Aeronautics, held in Vienna, y 27th to June 1st, 1912. (This comssion, by the way, has a misleading me, as it is not concerned with the vigation of the air, scientific or otherse, but with meteorlogical investigations rried on with the aid of kites and alloons.) The President reported that, nce the commission last met in 1909, enty aerological stations had been added the international "reseau," including e in countries where no upper-air rch had previously been carried on; the Dutch East Indies, Argentina, guay, Iceland, and Canada. The mission has two observatories under mmediate direction; one on the peak eneriff, and one in Spitzbergen. The ner has made observations of the trade antitrade winds up to an altitude of miles by means of more than 800 ascents pilot-balloons. The latter is making portant researches on the atmospheric ulation around the North Pole, ecially in co-operation with various ctic expeditions.

At a recent meeting of the Corps of Itali- Naval Architects, Major-General Cuniberti doubted whether the means of defence modern battleships of the Dreadnought pe had progress proportionally to the crease in their offensive power. He consiers that a naval battle at ten thousand ards would demonstrate that gun-power as "vastly superior to the resistance of the rmour protecting the ship attacked." He ould concentrate the protection; but he ealizes the difficulty of determining exactly hich sections of the ship should be more dequately defended. Very interesting to s is his statement that the Dreadoughts of lmost all the navies, except perhaps those f the United States, are very deficient in gard to protection. The scientific Amecan is of opinion that the Cuniberti had n mind those two heavily protected ships, e "Nevada" and Oklahoma," of the Unit- States Navy which it considers to be by r the most efficient all-round fighting units o be found in navy to-day.

A corporal in the French army in North Africa has devised a peculiar machine particularly adopted for travel over the sand wastes of the Sahara. The machine is a cross between an automobile and an aeroplane, and has been dubbed the "sleigh of the desert". The construction is very light indeed. It is mounted on broad-tired pneumatic wheels, but is driven by an aeroplane propeller. It is so light and its bearing surface is so great that it will ride over light depressions and climbing the steepest sand dunes. There is a decided advantage in using an air-propeller, for then the drive of the machine is independent of its traction. In the loose sand of the desert it would be rather difficult to propel a machine after the manner of an automobile. Illustration publishes a photograph showing the odd machine upon its arrival at Toujourt, having carried Gen Bailoud over a distance of above 120 miles. The peculiar vahicle is named "La Sauterelle," or the grass-hopper, because of its peculiar hopping flight over the irregularities of the desert.

It is simply amazing, says the "Scientific American, to learn that a bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives seeking for Government aid in the preliminary work of building a dam or jetty, from 250 to 500 feet in depth and 200 miles long, reaching out into the board Atlantic from the coast of Newfoundland. Of all the foolish bills that have found their way into the halls of Congress, surely this is the most conspicuous. It is the modest purpose of the promoter of this most modest proposal to divert the Gulf Stream, and thereby bring about sweeping climatic changes in the United States, in Greenland, and over various widely scattered areas of the habitable and uninhabitable globe. The journal expresses the hope that, in the consideration of the scheme, the gift of imagination will be so mercifully tempered by the saving grace of humor, that the measure will be given an early burial, with such obsequies as, in the opinion of the House, are becoming to its dignity and importance.

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